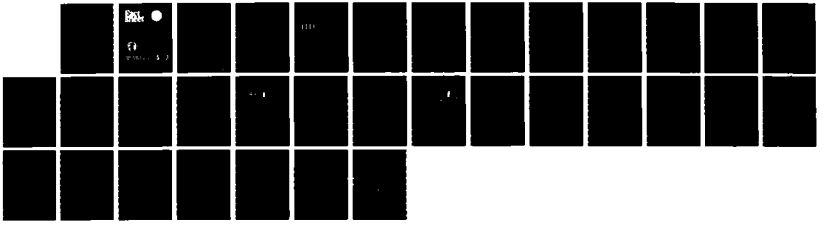
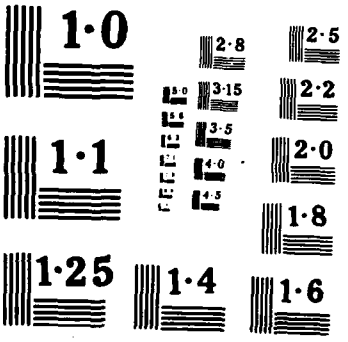
AD-A169 864 THE 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET - AN ANALYSIS(U) ASSOCIATION OF 1/1
THE UNITED STATES ARMY ARLINGTON VA 1983
SBI-AD-E750 914

UNCLASSIFIED F/G 5/1 NL




1·0
1·1
1·25
1·4
1·6
1·8
2·0
2·2
2·5
2·8
3·15
3·5
4·0
4·5

Fact sheet

THE 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET

AN ANALYSIS

Association of The United States Army
2425 WILSON BOULEVARD • ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201

COMPILED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
AUSA'S EXPANDING EDUCATION FUND

THE FISCAL YEAR 1984 DEFENSE BUDGET

An Analysis

Question: *Mr. Secretary, a lot of people on Capitol Hill are talking about a $25 billion cut in defense spending. Do you see no reason to reassess any of these major weapons systems.....?*

Secretary Weinberger: *... Let me tell you how pleased I am that you asked that question, because if we should take out $25 billion, as has been suggested by some, and again almost always this is prefaced by two statements: " I am strong for defense but...." or, two, " ....I know nothing about the defense budget but..." Now if we took out $25 billion in outlays, and we did it over a two-year period, we would have to cancel the Trident, the carriers, the F-18s, the F-15s, the F-14s, the nuclear submarine 688, additional F-16 procurement, the C-5, the MX, the air launched cruise missiles, the ground launched cruise missiles, the M1 tanks and the Bradley fighting vehicles and the AH-64 helicopter.*

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger,
in response to a question from the Press
on January 29, 1983

Congress and the Reagan Administration are facing off for a battle over the Fiscal Year 1984 Defense Budget which will probably surpass the intensity of any recent year's negotiations. The current scrimmaging follows a year in which the debate over defense budgeting once again became so protracted that Congress was unable to meet the statutory deadline of September 30, 1982 for the enactment of the FY'83 f[illegible]ding program. It finally had to settle for including the funds in a continuing resolution constructed to cover the entire ongoing fiscal year.

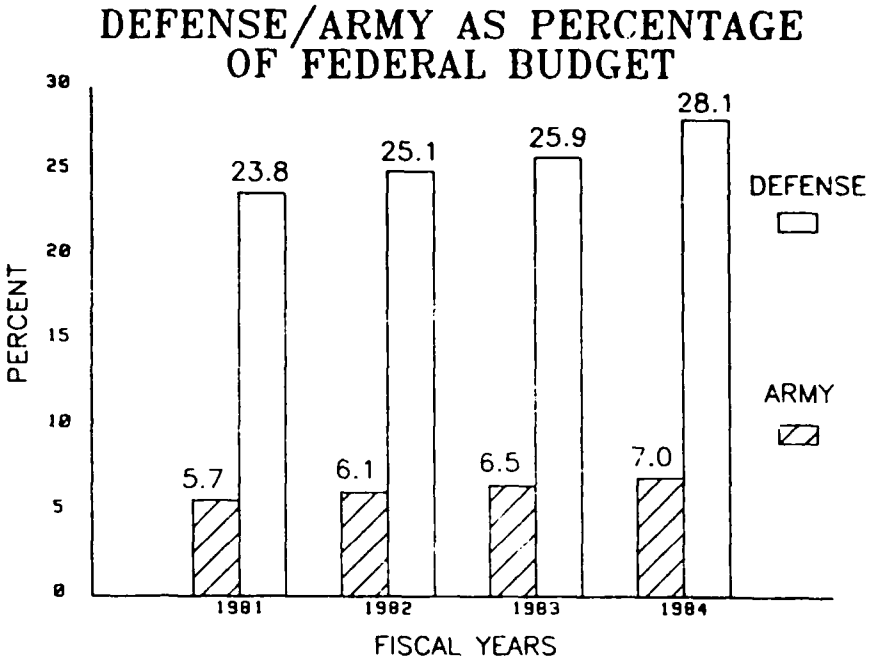
The opening quotation from Secretary of Defense Weinberger capsulizes some of the most important considerations that will enter into the defense spending debate as the administration's proposed budget moves through the Congress. The calls for reduction of the defense budget have come from some of President Reagan's fellow Republicans as well as from Democrats but, as Weinberger indicated, few of the demands for reduction have been tied to any specific proposals. There were even fewer indications that the demands for cuts of between $15 billion and $25 billion were based on anything more than a raw number of dollars that would be "nice" to apply to some other area of the budget.

The President's plan to "freeze" all budget elements other than defense unquestionably underlays the vocal opposition from the more liberal members of Congress who see social programs lying dormant while defense expenditures continue to grow. Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn), hardly a flaming liberal, expressed his concern over the President's determination to keep defense untouched:.... *we're going to have to show a willingness to sacrifice in almost every sector of the federal budget, and the military simply can't be immune from it.* House Budget Committee Chairman James R. Jones (D-Okla), indicated some surprise that the administration's budget did not cut as deeply into social programs as it has attempted the past two

Association of The US Army
2425 Wilson Blvd., Arl.,Va. 22201

years. He promised that the Congress would approach the funding process in a "give and take" spirit that was absent last year, when the Congress almost completely turned its back on the President's proposals.

The defense budget proposed by the Reagan Administration asks for Total Obligation Authority (TOA) of $274.1 billion, a jump of $33.6 billion over the TOA figure approved by Congress in its continuing resolution for FY'83. The planned defense expenditures would represent 6.8 percent of the expected gross national product (GNP) compared to a requested level of 6.3 percent of the current year and an average of 6.0 percent over the decade of the 1970s. As a share of the total federal budget, the proposed defense budget would amount to 28.1 percent compared to 25.9 percent requested for FY'83 and an average of 29.1 percent during the 70s.



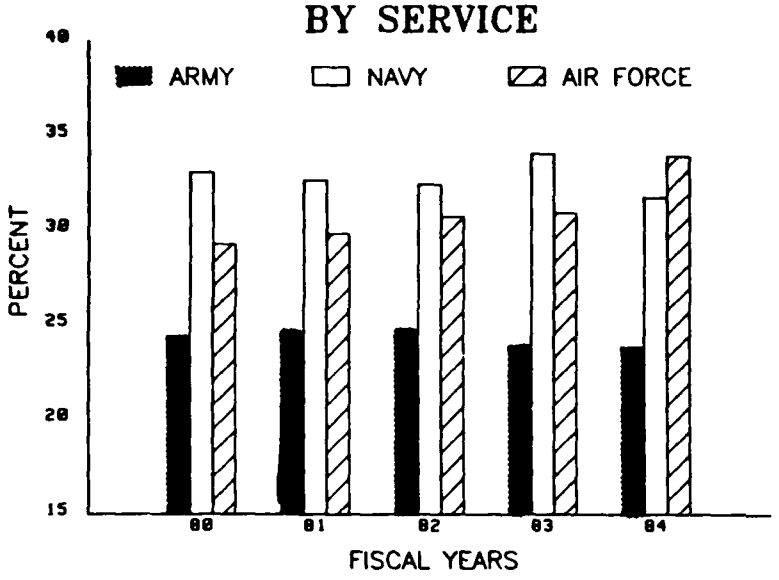
As proposed, the overall federal budget would include a 47.3 percent share for "payments to people" in the form of welfare, unemployment compensation, medical care and the balance of the host of related payments. This is lower than the average for the 1970s (48.2 percent) and for the 80s to date (49.5 percent). Nevertheless, it is still more than twice as much as the average for the decades of the 40s (19.2 percent) and 50s (22.6 percent).

When the total $274.1 billion defense spending package is broken down by program, some interesting deductions arise. First, the expenditures for strategic weapons get an expected increase to a level of $7.5 billion (36 percent) higher than the current year program. Second, in terms of dollars, the general purpose forces get an even larger increase--up $8.9 billion. Yet the Army, the largest of the general purposes forces and its core element, gets a mere one tenth of one percent increase in its overall budget (from 23.7 percent of the defense budget in '83 to 23.8 in '84).

After a banner year in 1983, when the Navy got funding approval for two multi-billion dollar nuclear aircraft carriers and their accoutrements, as well as continuing the TRIDENT submarine program, that service has been allotted a smaller share of the defense pie. It would drop from a 34.1 percent share in FY'83 to 31.7 percent in FY'84. The big increase, obviously, goes to the Air Force which will climb

from a 30.8 percent share in 1983 to 33.9 percent in 1984, representing real growth in TOA of 20.8 percent or more than double the increase for the Army.

PERCENTAGE OF THE DEFENSE BUDGET BY SERVICE



The Army's share of the defense budget, in fact, has been disquietingly consistent. After reaching a recent high of 25 percent in FY'82, the Army portion has returned to a level of less than 24 percent. It seems doomed to float near that point until some dramatic event or serious emergency gives still greater emphasis to the Army's need to modernize its Total Force and to expand in size to meet worldwide commitments. Where periodic needs of the other services have been consistently met by reallocating funds within the overall defense budget (witness the Navy's expanded share this year and the Air Force's in the upcoming year), the Army has consistently been required to compensate for increased demands by shifting money from one account to another within its much smaller share of the total defense funding.

PERCENTAGE OF REAL GROWTH BY COMPONENT

(TOA, CONSTANT FY 84 $ IN BILLIONS)

	FISCAL YEARS				
COMPONENT	82*	% REAL GROWTH 82–83	83	% REAL GROWTH 83–84	84
ARMY	$ 57.2	3.7%	$ 59.3	10.1%	$ 65.3
NAVY	75.2	13.0%	84.9	2.4%	86.9
AIR FORCE	71.2	8.0%	76.9	20.8%	92.9
DEFENSE AGENCIES/OSD	8.6	14.0%	9.8	16.3%	11.4
DEFENSE WIDE	17.0	8.2%	18.4	−4.3%	17.6
TOTAL	$229.2	8.7%	$249.3	10.0%	$274.1

* FAMILY HOUSING INCLUDED IN SERVICE TOTALS

THE BUDGET BY BROAD CATEGORIES

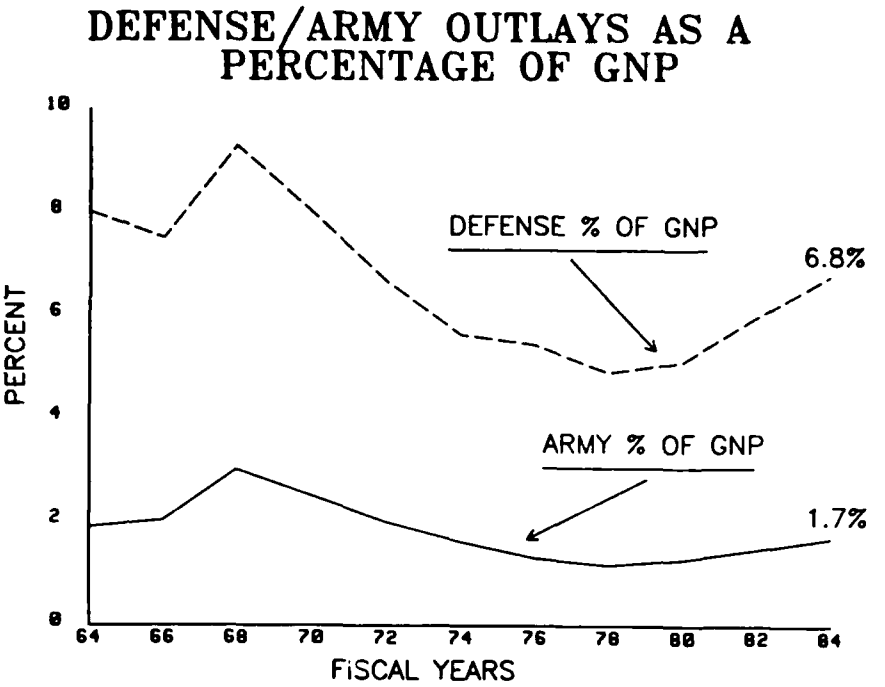
PERSONNEL. Active duty military strength for the Defense Department will increase by 37,300 if the manning levels requested in the President's budget are approved and funded by Congress. Secretary Weinberger has allocated the spaces to augment manning for strategic and tactical forces, to increase training in support of new weapon systems, to increase manpower for new ships and new aircraft squadrons and to expand command, control and communications operations.

As intimated above, the Air Force will get the lion's share of the increase (20,000) and the Navy will get 12,000 more spaces. The Army (3,000) and the Marine Corps (2,000) will get what is left. An overall increase of 28,000 in the selected reserve is also recommended, with the Naval Reserve getting the largest share (13,000),

the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve each getting 4,000, the Marine Corps Reserve 2,000, the Air National Guard 2,000 and the Air Force Reserve 3,000.

The number of full-time, direct hire civilian employees shows a recommended increase of 17,000, but the bulk of this number represents an adjustment to account for Army and Air National Guard technicians who were converted from state employee status to federal status in 1979.

The administration proposes to "freeze" the pay of all federal employees, including military personnel, at present levels. For the military, this follows a "cap" applied to the October 1, 1982 pay adjustment which held it to a four percent level at a time when an increase of eight percent would have been needed to retain comparability with civilian sector compensation. The administration, at the same time, is promising a full catch-up adjustment in the FY'85 budget. Congress, however, may override the military freeze for FY'84 to prevent a hemorrhage from the service ranks as the economy brightens and the civilian job market becomes more inviting.



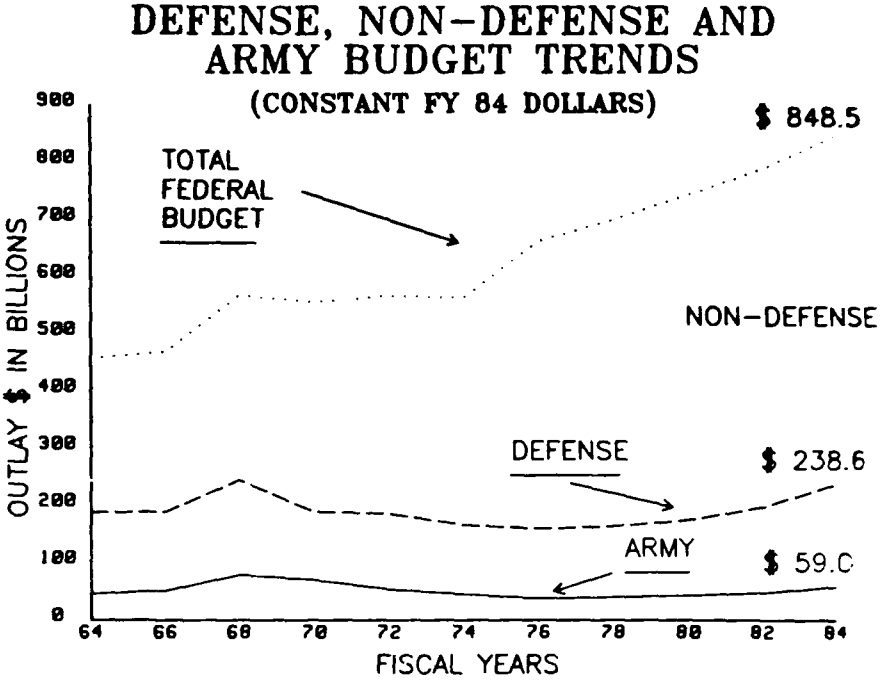
In announcing the broad aspects of his legislative program for the upcoming fiscal year, President Reagan alluded to a proposal, ".... to change the /military/ retirement system in order to make military retirement consistent with other Federal retirement programs." The details of this proposal have not yet surfaced but one aspect is known: It would make permanent the current temporary limit on cost-of-living increases for retirees under the age of 62 to one half the full COLA increase for a given year. Still another retirement-related plan would legislate a change in the way retired pay is budgeted by reflecting the cost of retirement as it is being accumulated by people still on active duty.

FORCES

LANDPOWER. Paraphrasing the words of Secretary Weinberger's 1984 posture statement, full scale combat against a heavily armed opponent poses the most serious challenge for our land forces. The need to meet that challenge accounts for the existence of armored and mechanized divisions. The balance of our active force landpower, the Army's airborne and air assault divisions and the Marine Corps' three active divisions, is configured and trained primarily for rapid-response and forcible-entry operations worldwide.

It is recognized, however, that these active forces cannot stand alone. Ten

of the Active Army's 16 divisions require augmentation or "rounding out" by elements of the Army Reserve or Army National Guard. Eight of the Army's total 24 divisions are part of the National Guard, and the 1984 budget programs the activation of a ninth. The Marines will continue to man a single reserve division. More detailed descriptions of planned activitation and conversion of smaller units will be found in the individual service sections of this paper. In general terms the unit activation/conversion program for 1984 will concentrate on enhancing the support structure within the active forces and expanding reliance on the reserve components for rounding out active combat structure.



SEAPOWER. The goal of the Reagan Administration is to build the U.S. Navy to a strength of 610 ships in the "deployable battle force," by the end of the 1984/88 period. The number of ships that fit into this category was 479 when this administration took office in Januaty 1981. It rose to 491 at the end of the 1981 fiscal year and to 513 at the end of FY'82, but it is expected to drop to 506 at the end of FY'83 as old ships phase out of the fleet faster than new ones come in. If the current administration is reelected, or if subsequent administrations hew to the same plan, the deployable battle force would reach 650 by the early 1990s.

Secretary Weinberger's description of plans for the Navy call the multipurpose carrier battle group, "... the linchpin of our naval force projection capability." The Navy plans to maintain a deployable force of 13 carriers for the time being with older carriers either falling out as new NIMITZ class ships come into the fleet or are being rehabilitated in the Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) which adds 15 years to a ship's useable life. The USS SARATOGA is currently being rebuilt and will be followed by the USS FORRESTAL. Aircraft to be procured for the carrier force are detailed in the Navy section of this paper.

The bulk of the Navy's shipbuilding plans center around the vessels needed to round out the carrier task forces--primarily cruisers, destroyers and logistics ships. The force of ballistic missile submarines will stay close to its current size of 34 while the number of attack submarines will move slightly ahead of the current 96 (nuclear and diesel combined). By the end of FY'84, the Navy will be deploying nuclear missile submarines with a total of 616 strategic missiles, up 48 from the current level.

AIRPOWER. The administration plans to expand gradually the number of Air Force

wings from the current 36 to 40 by the end of the 1980s, with the bulk of the growth in the tactical force. During 1984 alone, the Air Force and Marines will each gain one tactical fighter squadron while the Navy will gain three.

The Air Force would get six new KC-10A combination tanker/cargo transports under the proposed 1984 budget, but the balance of the strategic airlift fleet would remain constant at 70 C-5As and 234 C-141s. It will be several years before the planned 50 C-5Bs begin entering the airlift force. The combined Active/Reserve/National Guard fleet of aging C130 tactical transports would increase by six to a total of 520.

The number of aircraft dedicated to strategic bombing missions is planned to stay at the present level, with 241 B-52G/H aircraft and 56 FB-111s. Fighter interceptor squadrons would remain at 15, but more of the involvement in this mission would be transferred to the Air National Guard. The active Air Force contribution would be three F-106 squadrons (down from the present four) and two F-15 squadrons (up from the current one). The Air Guard would acquire sufficient F-4 interceptors to increase its squadrons from five to seven but would drop two of its five F-106 squadrons.

Strategic Missile Forces. The phase-out of the Air Force TITAN missiles will continue during the next fiscal year, dropping from the current 43 to 34. The primary land-based ICBM force of 1,000 MINUTEMAN missiles will be maintained at its current level pending the eventual decision on the production and deployment of the MX system--now called PEACEKEEPER.

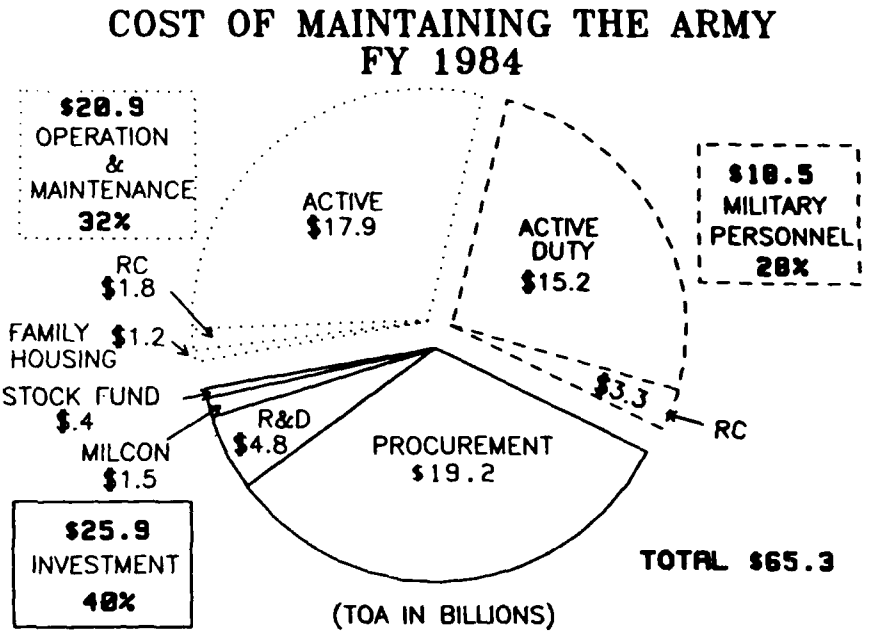
All of the original submarine-launched POLARIS ballistic missiles have now been phased out of the weapons inventory, replaced by the POSEIDON system, which will be maintained at a level of 496 missiles through the next fiscal year. At the same time, the Navy has already deployed the first of its larger TRIDENT missile-launching submarines, and a second is undergoing trials. When the second TRIDENT boat joins the fleet, the number of SLBMs that could be launched from them will be 72. By the end of the 1984/1988 period the Navy expects to have five TRIDENT submarines in the fleet.

PROCUREMENT

In support of Fiscal Year 1984 procurement plans, Secretary Weinberger pointed to the wide disparity in the number of major weapons produced by the United States and the Soviet Union during the period from 1974 to 1982. This disparity, he noted, was in turn created by the substantial difference in the annual rates of production of those systems which permitted the USSR, which started from a position of inadequacy in some system types, to overtake and surpass the United States.

There is no indication in the 1984 budget proposal that the United States will attempt to overtake the USSR in any of the deficient areas. The USSR has far more flexibility to press ahead with even greater rates of production without worrying significantly over the impact such action might have on its already limited consumer goods production. In the expectation that the United States will be able to rely on help from allied nations in any major confrontation with the USSR, the most our defense program can be expected to do is keep the numerical disparities within manageable limits while emphasizing current and future qualitative advantages.

As is usually true, procurement is the largest single item of the proposed FY'84 defense budget, amounting to a TOA of $94.1 billion in current dollars. This is an increase of $12.2 billion over the amount approved by Congress for the current year, a growth of five percent.



In his briefing for the Pentagon press corps the Secretary of Defense described the broad areas of procurement activity. The Army will continue its efforts to modernize its fleet of fighting vehicles and aircraft and to build toward completion of its forward deployed equipment sets in Europe. At the same time, the Army will be procuring more ammunition, spare parts, support, communication and maintenance equipment to improve sustainability.

As indicated earlier, the Navy will continue its move toward a 600-plus ship Navy. Simultaneously, however, it must procure the aircraft, missiles, torpedoes and other accoutrements for the fleet while also buying the full range of weapons and equipment for the Marine Corps. The proposed tactical aircraft buy for the Navy and Marines in FY'84 is 152. The Air Force is concentrating on modernization of its tactical forces with 168 combat aircraft proposed for procurement next year. A detailed breakout of procurement plans will be found in the individual service sections of this paper.

The implementation of the procurement program will be guided by some factors that, despite their obvious cogency, have not been successfully impressed upon the procurement management. One of these, topline stability, was described by Secretary Weinberger as a way to avoid making important projects compete for funding against a whole array of other projects, some of them far less important. In order to narrow the field of competitors, the department has applied a more stringent screening process to new projects. Fifteen new starts were approved for Fiscal Year 1983 while the proposed budget FY'84 contains only ten.

The department would also like to move ahead with more multiyear funding which would permit contracting for larger lots stretched out over several years rather than being forced to negotiate new contracts every year. To date, however, Congress has been willing to accept only a limited number of multiyear contracts and Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-NY), Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, has already indicated his basic disapproval of the multiyear funding proposed in the new budget, "... in all but a very few cases." Unquestionably, Congress is convinced that it loses some degree

of control over projects that are funded for several years, denying the legislators the chance to pass judgment yearly.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION (RDT&E)

Efforts to keep our military forces abreast or ahead of advancing technology and changing needs are funded by a total of $29.6 billion in the proposed FY'84 budget. This represents an increase of $6.8 billion, or slightly less than thirty percent, over last year's RDT&E budget.

In presenting this item, however, Secretary Weinberger cautioned that the military services often look too far ahead before they have truly taken advantage of the current state of the art. *To make progress during this decade,* he said, *we must overcome the penchant to forego the acquisition of currently available capabilities in search of even better technological advances in the distant future.*

While all the services have a continuous research and development program on minor items and frequently continue R&D to improve equipment already in the inventory, the major items still in the "R&D only" stage include: for the Army, a continued heavy investment in ballistic missile defense technology ($538 million), a BMD advanced technology program ($171 million), a joint tactical missile system ($60 million) and research on remotely piloted vehicles ($138 million). R&D-only programs for the Navy include an advanced antisubmarine torpedo ($146 million), a joint tactical information distribution system ($121 million), the MK-48 torpedo ($182 million) and the TRIDENT II missile ($1.5 billion). For the Air Force, pure R&D includes advanced strategic missile systems ($98 million), an advanced tactical fighter ($162 million), very high speed integrated circuits ($125 million) and a program to improve aircraft engine components ($142 million). A joint program to develop an advanced vertical lift aircraft is funded at $97 million. Although it is not listed in the Department of Defense catalog of projects to be funded by FY'84, the project to develop a follow-on transport aircraft to ultimately augment, then replace, the fleet of C-5s and C-141s has been revitalized. Called the C-17, this project is funded for $27 million.

ACTIVE ARMY FORCE STRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

FY 1982 ACTUAL

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
1 AD BATTALION (PATRIOT) (-)	1 AV COMBAT AVN BATTALION (BLACKHAWK)
1 QM PETROL & PIPELINE CO	1 AV COMBAT SUPPORT AVN COMPANY
1 HQ CORPS HEADQUARTERS	1 FA BATTALION (TO 155 MM)
1 AV AVIATION BATTALION	3 AR BATTALIONS (TO M1)
4 MI BATTALIONS CEWI	4 MI BATTALIONS CEWI
1 MI COMPANY CEWI	2 MI HHD
2 TC MVMT CNTL CENTERS	3 CS MAINT COMPANIES
6 QM NBC DETACHMENTS	2 AR ATTACK HEL BATTALIONS
1 OD CONVL AMMUNITION COMPANY	4 FA BATTALIONS 155/BN
1 TC MDM PETROL TRK COMPANY	7 OD EXPLOS DISP DETACHMENTS

FY 1983 PROGRAMED

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
1 AV ATTACK HEL COMPANY	3 AV COMBAT AVN BATTALIONS (BLACKHAWK)
1 QM PETROL SUPPLY COMPANY	1 AV ASSAULT HEL COMPANY (BLACKHAWK)
2 CS AREA SUPPORT GROUPS	1 CS SUPPLY & SERVICE COMPANY
1 AD BATTALION (PATRIOT) (-)	1 AD BATTALION (HAWK) (TRAD)
1 SC SIGNAL BATTALION (I CORPS)	9 OD CONVL AMMUNITION COMPANIES
3 QM NBC DEF COMPANIES	3 SC SIGNAL BATTALIONS
1 MD EVACUATION HOSPITAL	9 TC LT-MDM TRUCK COMPANIES
	3 MD MASH HOSPITALS

FY 1984 PROGRAMED

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
1 TC LACV COMPANY	10 HEAVY DIV (DIV 86 DESIGN)
1 QM NBC DEF COMPANY	7 MD CBT SUPPORT HSP (3 MASH) (4 EVAC)
8 OD CONV AMMUNITION COMPANIES	12 MI CEWI UNITS
2 SC TACSATCOM COMPANIES	9 OD AMMUNITION HQ
6 SF UNITS	4 CS MAINT COMPANIES (DS)
1 AD BATTALION (PATRIOT) (-)	2 AV ASLT SUPPORT HEL COMPANIES
1 AV ATTACK HEL BATTALION	1 AV COMBAT AVN BN (J-SERIES)
3 CS FORWARD SUPPORT BNS	

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

It has long been held that the amount of money committed to operations and maintenance (O&M) should be at least equal to that spent for procurement. But, while O&M is consistently the second largest item in the defense budget it has just as consistently fallen behind the funding for procurement, with the gap wider in some years than in others. In FY'82 the gap was just $2.1 billion. In the current year (FY'83) the gap is $25.1 billion and in the proposed budget for next year the gap would close slightly to $20.1 billion.

RESERVE COMPONENT FORCE STRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

FY 1982 ACTUAL

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
4 CM NBC DEF COMPANIES	5 QD CONVL AMMUNITION COMPANIES
1 CM SMOKE GENERATOR COMPANY	1 SC SIGNAL COMPANY (G TO H SERIES)
1 QD AMMUNITION COMPANY	2 SC SIGNAL BATTALIONS (G TO H SERIES)
1 QM POL SUPPLY COMPANY	18 CS MAINT CO. (TO NON-DIV MAINT CO.)
3 CS MAINT COMPANIES	1 CS COSCOM HQ (TO TAACOM HQ)
1 CS TAACOM MMC	2 GS AREA SPT GROUPS (G TO H SERIES)
1 MAINT BATTALION HQ	1 MP COMPANY
1 CS COSCOM MMC	14 TC LT-MDM TRK COMPANIES
1 CS COLLECT & CLAS COMPANY	18 CS MAINT COMPANIES
1 CS SUPPLY & SVC BN HQ	
1 SC AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL GP HHD	
2 MI BATTALION (CEWI)	
5 MI COMPANIES (CEWI)	

FY 1983 PROGRAMED

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
3 QM PETROLEUM SUPPLY COMPANIES	27 CS MAINT COMPANIES
2 CS SUPPLY & SVC COMPANIES	3 CS TA SPT GROUPS HHC
1 CS AIRDROP COMPANY	4 SC AREA COMPANIES
1 EN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	1 EN ASLT FLOAT BRIDGE COMPANY
4 EN PANEL BRIDGE COMPANIES	5 TC MDM TRK PETROL COMPANIES
5 CM NBC DEFENSE COMPANIES	1 MD EVAC HOSPITAL
23 CM NBC DETACHMENTS	8 MD MASH HOSPITALS
13 TC MOVEMENT CONTROL DETACHMENTS	
2 MD CLEARING COMPANIES	
10 AG PMA BATTALIONS (COSCOM)	
1 MD FIELD HOSPITAL	
1 MD AMBULANCE COMPANY	
2 AG PERS SVC COMPANIES	

FY 1984 PROGRAMED

ACTIVATIONS	CONVERSIONS
2 MD MASH HOSPITALS	5 MD OBT SPT HSP (TO MASH/EVAC)
1 MD CLEARING COMPANY	6 MD 300B HOSPITAL (G TO H SERIES)
1 MD BDE HHD	15 AG PERS SVC CO. (TYPE E TO B)
8 TC MOVEMENT CONTL DETACHMENTS	7 TC TERMINAL SVC CO. (G TO H SERIES)
1 TC RAILWAY BN HHC	2 EN BDE ENGR COMPANIES (TO DIV 86)
1 TC MDM HEL COMPANY (-)	2 EN BRIDGE COMPANIES
1 CM NBC PLATOON	3 SEP BDES (TO DIV CONSOLIDATION)
1 AD BATTALION (ROLAND)	1 EN FLOAT BRIDGE (TO DIV BRIDGE CO.)
1 CM SMOKE GEN COMPANY	14 CS MAINT CO. (DS)
1 CM NBC DEF COMPANY	6 MECHANIZED BN (TO DIV 86 DESIGN)
1 CM SMOKE BATTALION	4 AR TANK BN (TO DIV 86 DESIGN)
2 CS LT MAINT COMPANIES	1 AR TANK BN (TO M1)
1 CS FIELD SVC COMPANY	12 QD AMMUNITION HQ
	5 SC SIGNAL COMPANIES (TO AREA SIG)

To be sure, O&M money doesn't pay for much that can be readily toted up for the purposes of numerically comparing our forces against any others. Nevertheless, the O&M account pays for such vital commodities as field exercises, flying time, ship steaming time, overhaul and scheduled repair and the whole gamut of training. It keeps the buildings at military installations in a proper state of repair and operates all the various functions that support our military establishment. One of its most important functions is to pay the bulk of the civilian work force. Too often those who set the limits of the various budget categories forget that the best piece of new equipment can operate for only a relatively brief period of time before it becomes a customer for O&M support. They forget, too, that the equipment is essentially valueless unless its operator or crew is properly trained.

In his Annual Report to Congress, Secretary Weinberger defends the record of the Reagan Administration in the area of readiness by pointing out that the proportion of "mission ready" aircraft in the Air Force fleet has grown from 62 percent in 1980 to 66 percent in the current fiscal year. While this is an improvement it is still far short of the theoretical perfection of 100 percent and leaves a substantial portion of the Air Force combat power sidelined for spare parts or idled by inadequate maintenance capacity. While he does not quantify it, Weinberger credits the Navy with "significant growth in the number of 'command-operationally ready'" ships between November 1980 and November 1982 and "... a similar pattern of improvement" for naval aviation. He does not mention any changes in the Army's readiness status.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING

The Military Construction and Family Housing Budget for the next fiscal year reflects a major jump of 25 percent for military construction and a small increase of less than one percent for family housing. The MilCon budget of $6.0 billion would support projects which are most urgently needed to maintain readiness and mobilization capability, and to improve unacceptable living and working conditions for service members and their families, particularly at overseas locations.

Family housing is planned for funding at $2.8 billion, an increase of seven tenths of a percent over the funding level for the current fiscal year. This total amount would pay for leasing housing units and for maintenance of existing government-owned quarters, in addition to the construction of new units.

About two-thirds of the total MilCon budget will be spent in the United States with the balance planned for overseas projects. Major projects, by service, will be:

ARMY:	Fort Bliss, TX	Miscellaneous projects	$35 million
	Fort Hood, TX	" "	69 "
	Fort Lewis, WA	" "	32 "
	Fort Irwin, CA	" "	37 "
	Fort Riley, KS	" "	125 "
	Fort Stewart, GA	" "	51 "
	Germany	" "	344 "
	Korea	" "	60 "
	Ras Banas, Egypt - RDF Support facilities		41 "
AIR FORCE:	PEACEKEEPER Operations/Training and maintenance facilities (locations unspecified)		$41 million
	Peterson AFB, CO - Consolidated space operations center		74 "
	Minot AFB, ND - Composite medical facility		31 "
	Ras Banas, Egypt - RDF Support facilities		55 "
	Diego Garcia - Runway upgrade		41 "
	Oman - Various RDF facilities		40 "
NAVY:	Norfolk Naval Sta., VA. - Hookup to municipal sewer		$118 million
	Naval Station, Charleston, SC - Berthing pier		39 "
	Cape Canaveral, FL - Developmental Flight Test Center		60 "
	Iceland - Fueling pier		44 "
	Diego Garcia - Miscellaneous facilities		35 "

A more detailed description of Army projects will be contained in the Army section of this paper. In the broadest terms, the Army and the Navy each would have a 24 percent share of the MilCon budget, the Air Force would have 40 percent and the miscellaneous defense agencies would have 12 percent.

THE INDIVIDUAL SERVICES AND THE BUDGET

THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The substantial drop in the Navy's share of the defense budget proposed for Fiscal Year 1984 can be attributed to the fact that the sea service scored so well in the FY83 budget, obtaining funding for two nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and other vessels that will be obligated over the next several years. However, the decline in new Navy funding authority does not mean that the movement toward a 610 ship fleet in the deployable battle force has slowed down.

The shipbuilding program for FY84 includes three (3) CG-47 cruisers armed with the AEGIS antiair/antimissile system, one (1) amphibious assault ship, one (1) landing ship, dock, four (4) mine countermeasure ships, three nuclear-powered attack submarines of the SSN-688 class, a hospital ship and a new TRIDENT ballistic missile submarine. Funds are also being requested to complete the conversion of four more SL-7 fast logistics ships from container to roll-on-roll-off configuration (bringing the total to eight), to begin construction of three (3) fleet oilers, to purchase and convert an existing British underway replenishment ship and to add ning (9) existing ships to the Ready Reserve portion of the National Defense Reserve Fleet of cargo ships.

The Navy's purchase of new aircraft is planned to continue at a high rate, including a proposed purchase of 84 F-18 HORNET fighter aircraft. This aircraft has come under heavy attack in Congress and in the press and may be a target for cost-saving action as the budget moves through the authorization and appropriation process. Other aircraft planned for procurement include: 32 AV-8B V/STOL fighters for close support of Marine Corps actions, 11 CH-53E SUPER STALLION heavy lift helicopters for the Marines, 24 F-14A TOMCAT air superiority fighters, 21 SH-60B SEAHAWK antisubmarine warfare helicopters, 12 SH-2F SEASPRITE ASW helicopters, 38 T-34C MENTOR turboprop training aircraft, 21 TH-57 SEA RANGER training helicopters and a total of 27 patrol support and surveillance aircraft of various kinds.

The Marine Corps has asked for authority to procure 113 Light Armored Vehicles, the product of a joint Army/Marine development, to add to the 134 being procured in the current fiscal year. The Marines also plan to buy 53 more LVT7A1 amphibious tracked vehicles which are propelled by water jets while afloat and by tracks on land. Funding has also been requested for a service life extension program to rehabilitate 263 early models of the LVT7.

THE AIR FORCE

As planned in the 1984 defense budget, the Air Force will be allocated two major projects, the B-1B multi-role bomber and the PEACEKEEPER (formerly MX) ballistic missile. At $6.9 billion respectively, these two projects account for almost 16 percent of the total Air Force budget and more than 14 percent of the procurement budget for the entire military establishment.

The Air Force budget for FY'84 also shows the first substantial increment of procurement for new C5-B GALAXY strategic transports with four (4) being requested as part of a planned eventual procurement of 50. At a total estimated cost of $1.4 billion (including initial spare parts) these four aircraft cost out to $350 million apiece. At the same time the budget will fund continuation of the "rewinging" pro-

ject for existing C5-As to extend their service life from the present 7,100 flying hours to an expected 30,000. The Air Force is also requesting authority to procure eight (8) KC-10A wide-bodied tanker/cargo aircraft capable of long-range refueling operations or lift of oversized cargo. The eventual completion of these projects will provide a significant increase in the strategic mobility and flexibility of U.S. landpower.

Efforts to phase out Vietnam-era fighter aircraft will continue as the Air Force plans to buy 48 more F-15 EAGLE air superiority fighters to supplant the aging fleet of F-4s. The inventory of the versatile F-16 FALCON multimission fighter would be increased by 120. The Air Force has not requested any further procurement of the A-10 close support aircraft, but 20 were forced on the service last year in a congressional effort to preserve jobs in key areas, and this may happen again.

The ability to refuel strategic bombers and airlift aircraft in mid-air is vital to the performance of the full range of missions. Between the 1983 and 1989 fiscal years the Air Force plans to essentially rebuild its entire fleet of KC-135 tanker aircraft. The 305 KC-135s will receive new engines and undergo extensive airframe modernization which will prolong their useful life well into the 21st century.

And while the development of the B-1B continues, the B-52 fleet is not being forgotten. In Fiscal Year 1984 the Air Force plans to modernize the avionics on 41 B-52G/H models, and modify 27 G/H models to carry cruise missiles externally and 15 H models to carry ALCMs internally.

In FY'84 the Air Force will begin early procurement of components for a space defense system. While the bulk of the effort in this anti-satellite program will remain in the R&D arena ($206 million), a modest hardware investment of $19.4 million is planned.

As noted earlier, the Air Force plans to commit $6.6 billion to the development and deployment of the PEACEKEEPER ballistic missile system in the next fiscal year. More than half of the total amount will be devoted to continuing R&D while the balance will procure the first 27 missiles and initial spares. At the present time congressional approval for the PEACEKEEPER deployment depends on acceptance of a basing mode to be recommended by a special panel of experts appointed by President Reagan.

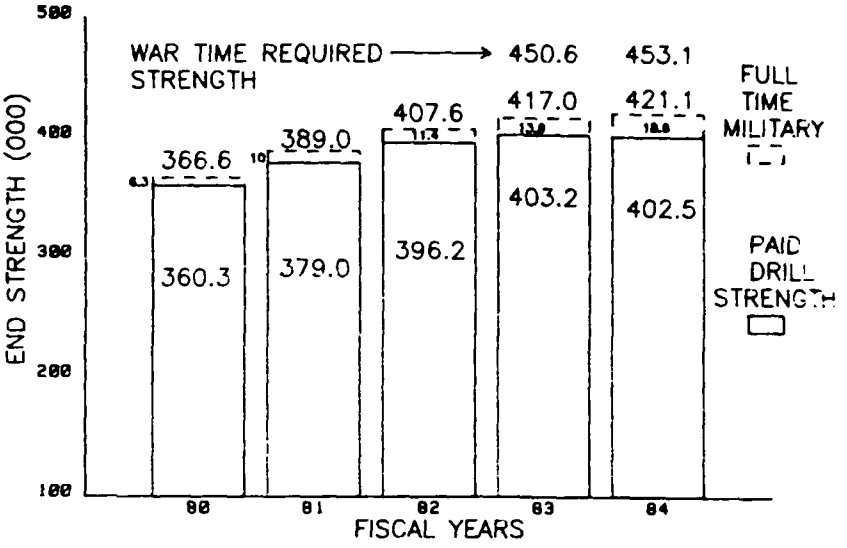
Further procurement of air-launched cruise missiles has been halted, but the new budget contains funds to buy 120 more of the ground-launched version that plays a role in the administration's plans to reinforce the theater nuclear capabilities of NATO. The availability of these missiles in Europe would also release nuclear-capable fighter aircraft for employment in more conventional air defense and ground support roles.

The balance of the Air Force missile buy for FY'84 includes HARM air-to surface radiation seeking missiles (285), MAVERICK infrared-seeking air-to-ground missiles (2,600), and SIDEWINDER and SPARROW air-to-air missiles (1,700 and 1,005 respectively).

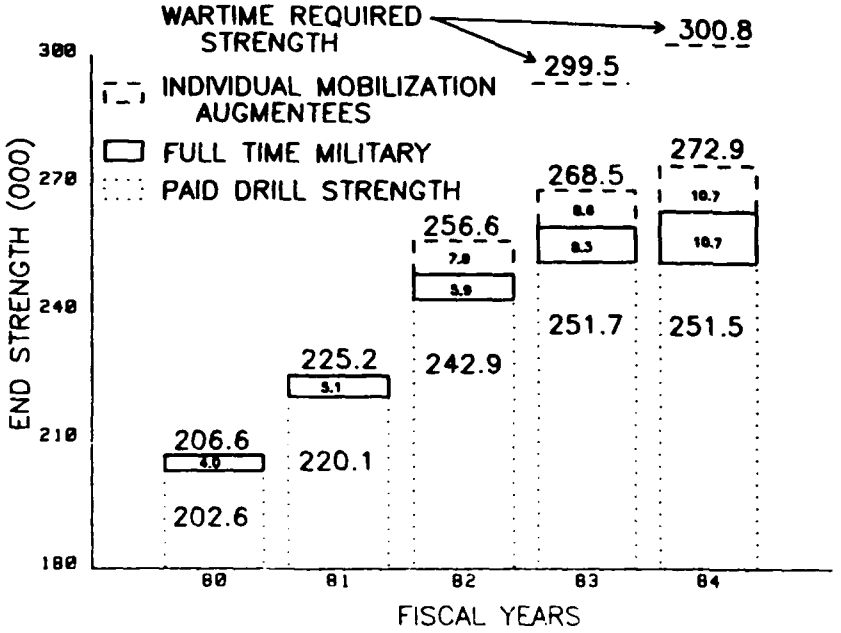
THE ARMY

In their joint posture statement to Congress, supporting the Army portion of the Fiscal Year 1984 defense budget, Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh, Jr., and Chief of Staff General Edward C. Meyer repeatedly emphasized the criticality of capable "Land Power" in the conduct of the nation's military affairs. Whether this should be a two-word descriptive phrase or simply combined into a single word, as are "seapower" and "airpower," is really immaterial because, no matter how constructed, it describes the instruments of combat essential to bring a war to conclusion.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL STRENGTHS



ARMY RESERVE PERSONNEL STRENGTHS



The Secretary and the Chief of Staff were not beating the drum for a big Army, but for one of sufficient size and with adequate capabilities to deter threats to our national interests and, should a threat arise in spite of deterrence, to deal with it either by ourselves or with the aid of allies. Quoting French Marshall De Saxe, *"It is not the big armies that win battles; it is the good ones.."* the Army leadership laid out the features our Army needs to be successful.

General Meyer spoke in terms of "force multipliers" that would enable the U.S. Army to deal successfully with numerically superior foes. The first of these multipliers focuses on doctrine--developing the tactics to beat a numerically superior enemy force

by striking him deep in rear areas with the help of the Air Force, isolating his reinforcements from the battlefield and creating opportunities to use our own mobility. This doctrine, known as the AirLand Battle, is currently under full development, with Air Force cooperation.

The second force multiplier is the more capable equipment now being fielded or in development. The Army has made a conscious choice to defer increases in the force structure while limited funds were better applied to the procurement of a technologic advantage. Now the material assets are beginning to become available to plan for the conversion of existing reserve component units into a new National Guard division, jumping the Total Army division strength from the long-time level of 24 to a new total of 25.

The third key force multiplier is reflected in more effective people in the ranks and in more capable units. A depressed economy, active recruiting and a competitive compensation system have produced improvements in the quality of soldiers and in the Army's ability to keep them in uniform. Although they are in the early stages of implementation, efforts to ensure greater unit stability and cohesion already show signs of paying major dividends. By keeping soldiers in the same unit for a longer time both at home and overseas, proficiency is increased, the sense of "belonging" enhanced and morale raised.

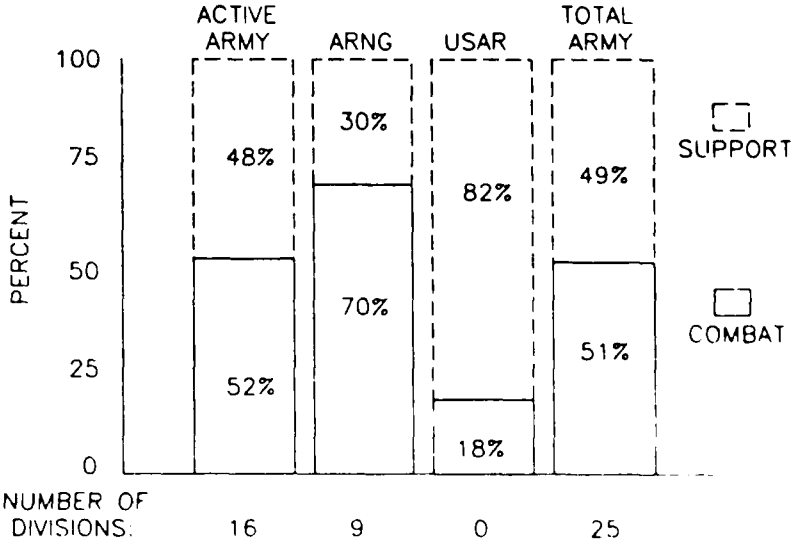
Other force multipliers that concern the Army are the need for improved strategic mobility, the wisdom and need of working more closely with our allies and the expansion of our capability to carry out special operations. The Air Force and Navy sections of this paper have already described the actions taken by the services responsible for getting the elements of Landpower to the point of application. Although some movement in the direction of increased mobility has occurred, there is no cause for complacency about what now exists or is planned for the future. It is patently inadequate. For example, it would take all eight of the Navy's converted SL-7 roll-on-roll-off ships to move a single Army mechanized division to the Mideast. If the situation were sufficiently perilous and the decision were made to move that division completely by air, a total of 400 C-5 sorties and 1,200 C-141 sorties, stretched over a period of two weeks, would be required while other airlift demands went unanswered.

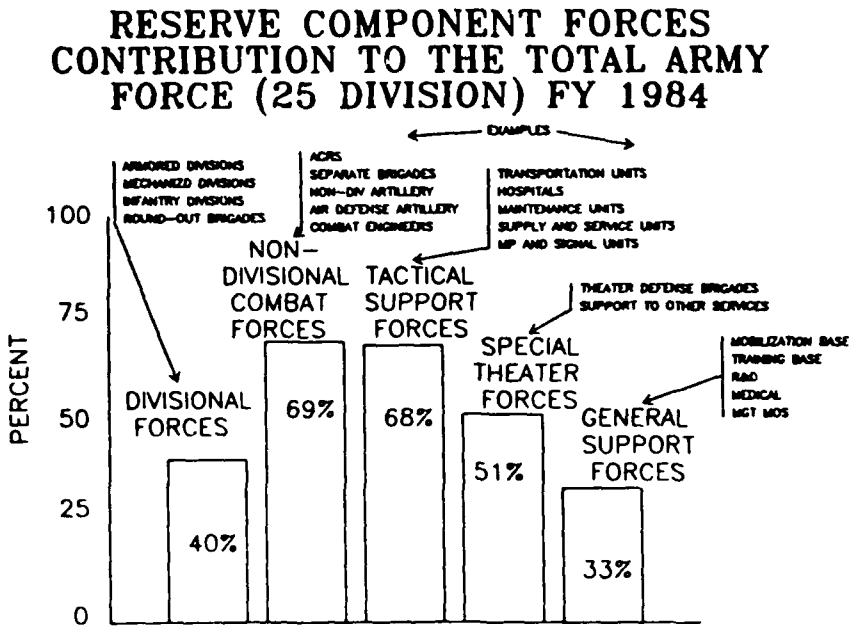
MANNING AND FORCE STRUCTURE

As has already been noted, the Army would be authorized a small (3,000) increase in its end strength in the proposed FY'84 budget. This would bring the overall strength of the Active Army to 783,000, a level acceptable to the Army's leadership at a time when modernization and improved sustainability are placed higher on the list of priorities than expanded force structure.

- FORCE STRUCTURE -

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE STRUCTURE FY 1984 COMBAT TO SUPPORT





Plans to increase the number of active divisions have obviously been set aside. To achieve that goal, and to assure that the ranks of units already on the troop list are filled, the Active Army would have to grow to an end strength of 850,000 or more.

The quality of the Army's enlisted force continues to rise. At the end of FY 82, 88.4 percent of its soldiers were high school graduates. The forecast for the end of the current year would raise that percentage as an ever-higher number of the Army's recruits come with high school diplomas in hand. The quality of the force is reflected by many indicators, one of which is the continued decline in AWOL and desertion rates and the continued shrinkage in the number of courts martial and of discharges under less-than-honorable conditions. On a more positive note, commanders throughout the Army are reporting increased effectiveness.

The tables of unit activations and conversions, for both the Active Army and the reserve components, reflect movement toward closer integration of the Total Army; by the end of the coming fiscal year all Active Army divisions except the 82nd Airborne and the 101st Airborne (Air Mobile) will be rounded out by reserve component units and, as has been already noted, a ninth National Guard division--location so far unspecified--will begin forming.

For its part, the Active Army will begin its adjustment to the organization designated by Division '86 with 10 divisions moving to "heavy" structure. Within the divisions there will be one fewer maneuver battalion, but each of the remaining battalions will have four companies instead of three. Also, renewed emphasis by the Reagan Administration on unconventional warfare capabilities will be reflected in the formation of a new Special Forces Group headquarters and two Special Forces battalions.

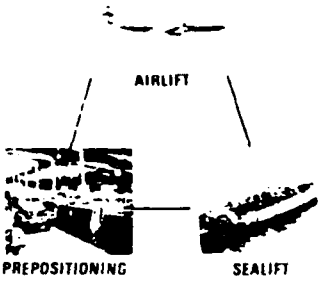
Paid drill strength of the Army National Guard and Army Reserve has now leveled off at 402,500 and 251,000 respectively. The number of full-time military personnel assigned to the reserve components has been increasing and will continue to rise in the next fiscal year, assuming that budget element is approved. Nevertheless, the combined strength of full-time and part-time guardsmen and reservists still falls short of wartime requirements, by 32,000 in the Guard and 27,900 in the Reserve.

MODERNIZING THE ARMY

In general terms, the upcoming fiscal year could be a good one for the Army's modernization program if the proposed budget gets through Congress in something close

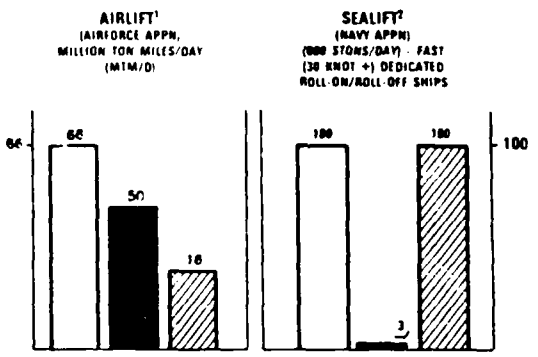
STRATEGIC MOBILITY

MOBILITY TRIAD



STRATEGIC MOBILITY IS A TOTAL SYSTEM TRADITIONALLY DISPLAYED AS A TRIAD OF AIRLIFT SEALIFT, AND PREPOSITIONING. THE ARMY RELIES ON THE AIR FORCE AND NAVY FOR CRITICAL AIRLIFT AND SEALIFT CAPABILITIES. ARMY SUPPORTS THE INITIATIVES BEING TAKEN TO IMPROVE LIFT ASSETS SUCH AS THE C-5B/KC 10 PROGRAMS AND THE PLANNED CONVERSION OF THE SL 7 CONTAINERSHIPS TO ROLL ON/ROLL-OFF CONFIGURATION. AS THE CHART INDICATES HOWEVER MUCH MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE IN THE FUTURE TO PROVIDE THE DEPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINMENT CAPABILITY NEEDED FOR A CREDIBLE LAND FORCE

STRATEGIC AIRLIFT AND SEALIFT SHORTFALLS



LEGEND □ = REQUIREMENT, ■ = PROGRAM, ▨ = SHORTFALL
REQUIREMENT SOURCE CONGRESSIONAL MANDATED MOBILITY STUDY

NOTES
1 CURRENT AIRLIFT PROGRAM INCLUDES C-5B AND KC-10 PROCUREMENT AND ASSUMES KC-10 WILL BE USED IN AN AIRLIFT ROLE
2 SEALIFT SHORTFALL IS IN ADDITION TO CAPABILITY PROVIDED BY THE 8 SL-7'S CURRENTLY PROGRAMMED FOR RO/RO CONVERSION
3 THERE ARE NO FUNDS IN THE CURRENT NAVY PROGRAM TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FAST SEALIFT

to the original form. It will continue the flow of new tanks, fighting vehicles, helicopters, artillery pieces and other vital equipment to the troops most likely to have to use them.

The Army's M-1 tank appears to have overcome the rash of unjustified criticism that surrounded its entry into the inventory. Outstanding performances by units equipped with the new tank while participating in the 1982 REFORGER exercises in Germany and plaudits from the crews manning them have been reported extensively. When the Army decided to slow the rate of M-1 production next year in order to make procurement dollars stretch further, its leaders were called upon by the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee to explain their decision in the light of the M-1's "dazzling" performance in REFORGER exercises in Europe. In spite of that concern, however, the Army is asking for authority to buy just 720 M-1's in FY'84, compared to 855 in the current year.

Procurement of the Bradley fighting vehicle series would continue at a level of 600 next year, but it is expected that the Army will have to fight hard to keep this program going in the face of continued criticism. The Army's version of a light armored vehicle, destined to be used by the "light" divisions, would begin coming into the inventory in larger numbers next year, with a planned buy of 176. The M-113 armored personnel carrier, in the Army inventory in many forms for more than 20 years, will continue to roll off the assembly lines. The Army plans to buy 400 vehicles in the basic troop carrier configuration and 652 in the command post model next year.

The Army proposes to procure 180 M-881A1 tank recovery vehicles and 112 M-109A2 155mm howitzers next year. At the same time it has asked for $195 million to continue upgrading its fleet of M-60 tanks to the M-60A3 version with its greatly improved fire control capabilities.

Production of the AH-64 attack helicopter would take a big jump upward under the proposed budget. Current-year production of 48 APACHE's would be increased to 112, a long step forward in providing the Army with its most sophisticated night-or-day,

all-weather tank killer. Like the M-1 tank, the AH-64 seems to have weathered a storm of criticism, much of it from ill-informed sources, and has proved its worth in the eyes of key members of Congress.

Modernization of the reliable CH-47 cargo helicopter would also be stepped up from 24 this year to 36 in 1984. The modernization program produces what amounts to a brand new aircraft, extending the life of the original airframe for several years. Procurement of the Army's new standard utility helicopter, the UH-60A, would drop from 96 in the current fiscal year to 84 in the FY'84 timeframe.

After a series of test problems, the Army's PERSHING II missile seems to be moving through the final stages of development and toward its eventual planned deployment as part of President Reagan's plans to offset Soviet superiority in theater nuclear weapons. Plans for FY'84 include the procurement of 95 missiles and a substantially lower level of research and development.

As noted in the table of unit activations, one battalion of the ROLAND low-level, all-weather air defense missiles will be formed next year as part of the New Mexico National Guard. It is intended for support of the Rapid Deployment Force and typifies the dependence of the RDF on reserve component participation.

Army plans also call for the activation of a PATRIOT air defense missile battalion next year. The proposed budget would procure 525 missiles for that system. The budget also supports the purchase of 1,508 STINGER hand-held air defense missiles, 5,351 HELLFIRE air-launched antitank missiles, 36,000 rockets for the multiple-launch rocket system (MLRS) and 18,000 TOW 2 antitank missiles. Fielding of the SGT YORK division air defense system will gather speed, with the procurement of 130 fire units compared to the current year's total of 96.

Procurement plans for the balance of the Army's wide range of communications, mobility and support requirements are reflected in the detailed breakout at the end of this paper.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Although the Army is asking for $17.9 billion to be placed in its O&M account for FY 84, almost $2 billion higher than for the current fiscal year, this crucial appropriation will still fall short in a number of important areas.

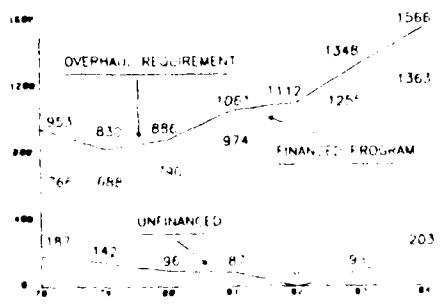
DEPOT MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

MATERIEL MAINTENANCE AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT

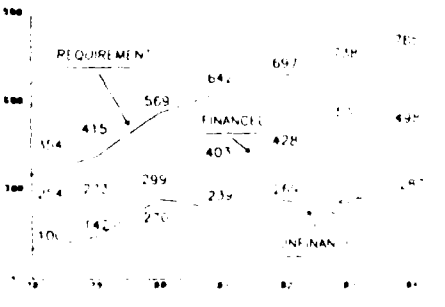
PROGRAM 7M

THE DEPOT MAINTENANCE PROGRAM HAS TWO ACTIVITIES: MATERIEL MAINTENANCE AND MAINTENANCE SUPPORT.

MATERIEL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES CONSIST PRIMARILY OF THE OVERHAUL, REPAIR, AND RENOVATION OF MATERIEL FOR RETURN TO THE SUPPLY SYSTEM.



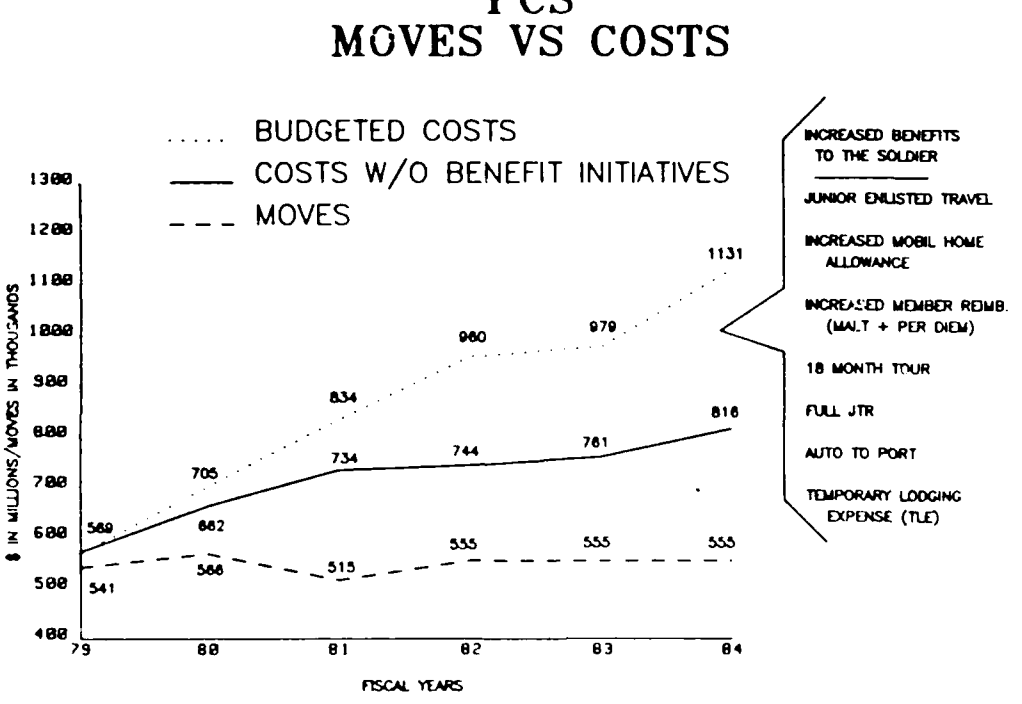
MAINTENANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES INCLUDE MAINTENANCE ENGINEERING; UPDATE AND PRINTING OF MAINTENANCE PUBLICATIONS; NEW EQUIPMENT TRAINING; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO TROOPS IN THE FIELD; PROVISIONING; AND DEVELOPMENT AND UPDATE OF DEPOT MAINTENANCE WORK REQUIREMENTS.



After having achieved full funding for materiel depot maintenance in the FY'82 budget, the Army has once again begun to fall behind the curve formed by the demand for maintenance on one side and the availability of funds on the other. Appropriations for the broader spectrum of maintenance have consistently lagged behind the requirement. The gap for FY'84 ($287 million) will be the widest in many years. The Army was able to achieve some improvement in its effort to renovate its conventional ammunition stockpile during the current year, but the backlog will grow again in the next fiscal year.

One of the accounts supported by the O&M appropriation is that for official travel. The Army estimates a cost of $1.1 billion for permanent change of station next year but it also predicts a gap of $315 million between the funding and the actual expense involved. A package of legislation has been proposed to close the gap between the amount of money available for official travel and the actual costs experienced by service members and their families. At the present time, however, the Army members who must make official moves next year can look forward to paying part of the cost from their own pockets, as they have been required to do for many years.

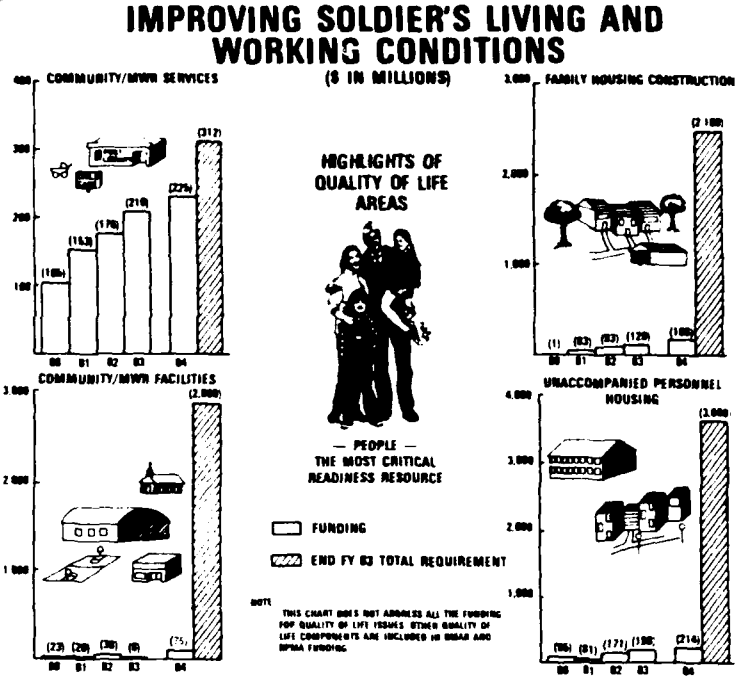
A summary of the Army's Operations and Maintenance requirements for Fiscal Year 1984 will be found in the tables at the end of this report.



MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND FAMILY HOUSING

The Army's share of the 1984 Military Construction budget is $1.4 billion, with about half programmed to be spent in the United States and the balance in overseas areas. The major thrust of the construction program is in the direction of improving working and living conditions for soldiers and their families.

A major effort to build new barracks or to rehabilitate existing ones for unaccompanied personnel is proposed for every area in which Army units are stationed, but the largest share of the effort will be made at six CONUS installations and at ten in Germany. Details of the program will be found at the end of this report.



The Army proposes to invest $71 million in 759 new family housing units and to spend $82 million on improvements to existing family quarters. Another $27 million is being requested for energy conservation in government-owned units. The family housing budget would also support the leasing of 20,608 units (up from 18,850 in FY'83), with 18,197 of the total number of leased units being utilized by troops assigned in Europe. New family housing units (specific numbers by locations as yet unknown) are programmed for construction at the following locations:

The United States:
- Fort Greeley, Nome, Bethel and Kotzebue, Alaska
- Fort Stewart, Georgia
- Fort Polk, Louisiana
- Aliamanu Militaty Reservation, Hawaii

Germany:
- Wildflecken
- Wuerzburg/Kitzingen
- Bayreuth

Italy:
- Camp Darby

CONCLUSIONS

Detailed analysis of the proposed defense budget for Fiscal Year 1984 leads directly to a single crucial question: Does the budget achieve a reasonable balance

between preparing the nation for strategic contingencies and for the far more likely eventuality of conventional confrontations?

We have seen how, over the years, large portions of the overall defense budget have been shifted between the Navy and the Air Force to answer apparent challenges to our strategic readiness. At the same time we have observed the alarming consistency of the appropriations for conventional land forces and suspect that it is this consistency that forces the Army to take actions like the slow-down of M-1 tank production as a way to find some money for allocation elsewhere in a very tight budget. This kind of management necessarily creates inefficiencies in the procurement process through the loss of advantages that can be gained by production at economical rates and with a high degree of predictability. The Department of Defense and the White House Office of Management and Budget must be brought to the realization that as a manpower-intensive service, the Army has a smaller portion of its total budget to devote to procurement and O&M than do the other services.

What the Army needs is not a one-time shot in the arm, like those we have seen being given to the other services periodically, but a steady-state increase in its share of the Defense Budget of perhaps three or four percent. Thus armed, the Army's leadership could move ahead efficiently, toward their goals of modernization and sustainability, for the Total Army.

BUDGET ADEQUACY
THE FY 84 ARMY REQUEST:

DOES		DOES NOT
• INCREASE RELIANCE ON RC FOR COMBAT POWER AND COMBAT SUPPORT • BEGIN CONVERSION OF 10 HEAVY DIVISIONS TO DIV 86 DESIGNS • INCREASE MANNING LEVEL OF SELECTED COMBAT, COMBAT SUPPORT AND COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT UNITS AND THE GENERAL SUPPORT FORCES • INCREASE SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES CAPABILITIES	FORCE STRUCTURE	• MEET FULL JRPD FORCE REQUIREMENTS • FULLY STRUCTURE THE ARMY FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE • CORRECT COMBAT-TO-SUPPORT IMBALANCE • PROVIDE CIVILIANS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT FULLY THE GENERAL SUPPORT FORCES
• PROVIDES ACTIVE MILITARY END STRENGTH OF 782.8; ARMY RESERVE OF 272.9; NATIONAL GUARD OF 421.1 • PROVIDES FOR CONTINUED MANPOWER QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS THROUGH INCREASES IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE ACCESSION AND HIGHER REENLISTMENT STANDARDS. • INCREASES CIVILIAN END STRENGTH TO 340.3, ADDING BACK CONTRACTING OUT SPACES PER CONGRESSIONAL GUIDANCE.	MANNING	• PROVIDE SUFFICIENT QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS ADDITIONAL FAMILY HOUSING AND PERMANENT CHANGE OF STATION INITIATIVES TO REDUCE MEMBER OUT OF POCKET COSTS. • MEET CIVILIAN MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS. • MEET ARMY FULL TIME UNIT SUPPORT OBJECTIVE
• CONTINUE TRAINING PROGRAMS BEGUN IN FY82 • PROVIDES MORE TRAINERS TO THE TRAINING BASE	TRAINING	• TOTALLY MEET TRAINING AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS • FULLY SATISFY ARMY TRAINING FACILITY REQUIREMENTS
• MAINTAIN MULTIYEAR PROGRAMS AND EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC PRODUCTION RATES • READINESS THRU MODERNIZATION --720 M1 TANKS -- 600 FIGHTING VEHICLE SYSTEMS --112 ATTACK HELICOPTERS • PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION -- WAR RESERVES $1,512.1M -- TRAINING $543.8M • CONTINUES PROCUREMENT OF TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES -- 6499 5-TON TRUCKS -- 1316 10-TON TRUCKS • CONTINUES UPGRADE OF NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT • PROVIDES CONTINUED GROWTH FOR TECHNOLOGY THRUSTS	EQUIPPING AND MODERNIZING	• CONTINUE MOBILITY OF HEAVY MODERNIZATION • PROVIDE SUFFICIENT RESOURCES TO FUND ALL MTLP INITIATIVES • PROVIDE SUFFICIENT COMMON EQUIPMENT INTERCHANGE ITEMS TO SUPPORT ALL SYSTEM FIELDING NEEDS
• PROVIDE FOR HOST NATION SUPPORT • IMPROVE COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT STRUCTURE • IMPROVE WATER SUPPORT CAPABILITY • IMPROVE LOGISTICS-OVER-THE-SHORE CAPABILITY	MOBILIZING, DEPLOYING, AND SUSTAINING	• FULLY FUND DEPOT MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
• SUPPORTS THE NTC AND OTHER TRAINING FACILITIES TO IMPROVE COMBAT READINESS • SUPPORT THE FIELDING OF NEW WEAPON SYSTEMS AND FORCE STRUCTURE CHANGES • BUILD 271 UNITS IN USAREUR • IMPROVE SOLDIER LIVING & WORKING CONDITIONS • BUILD 488 UNITS AT FORSCOM LOCATIONS • LEASE 15,250 UNITS • IMPROVE 12,370 UNITS WORLDWIDE	FACILITIES	• REDUCE THE MCA BACKLOG • REDUCE BMAR EXCEPT IN USAREUR • FULLY FUND FURNISHINGS PROGRAM
• SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM TO IMPROVE OPERATIONS • IDENTIFIES IMPROVEMENTS RESULTING IN FY 84 BUDGET SAVINGS OF $1.1 BILLION ($8.0 BILLION FOR FY 81-88)	ECONOMIES, EFFICIENCIES AND MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS	

There must be a broad realization, too, that ground combat forces will play the decisive role in any future war, just as they have played in all past wars. As the nation's prime Landpower asset the Army must be maintained in a posture of high readiness. That posture cannot be achieved if the Army continually must scratch for dollars within the confines of a static, too-low budget.

At first glance, the chart showing the adequacy of the Army's budget looks good. There are certainly more items on the "Does" side than on the "Does not," but you must look closely at the second column. The shortfalls impact on force structure, on training, on manning, on modernization and on maintenance facilities.

In spite of increasing signs that the nation's economy is on the verge of a turnaround, there is scarcely any question that this will be a tough year for defense programs. We can only hope that common sense and the determination to preserve our institutions will prevail.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, ARMY
(Selected Items by RDTE Program Category)
($ in Millions)

	ACTUAL FY 1982	BUDGET FY 1983	BUDGET FY 1984	BUDGET FY 1985
TECHNOLOGY BASE				
Basic Research (6.1)	179.2	202.4	221.4	240.1
Exploratory Development(6.2)	423.3	461.9	514.1	570.6
ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT (6.3)				
Ballistic Missile Defense	462.1	519.1	709.3	1564.0
High Energy Laser Components	0	0	14.0	42.4
Army Devel. & Empl Act (ADEA)	0	7.3	38.6	29.1
Countermine & Barrier Development	12.3	17.8	27.8	25.7
Chemical Munitions	12.7	2.7	22.4	47.1
Robotics & Artif. Intel.	0	0	11.5	23.7
Night Vision Adv. Dev.	33.6	33.7	29.2	46.4
Chemical Bio Defense Material Concepts	23.8	16.5	32.0	57.0
Command & Control	22.8	19.9	23.9	35.0
Manpower R&D	18.5	23.7	35.1	36.5
Medical Materiel Concepts	7.9	51.5	116.6	126.1
Advanced Software Tech	0	0	19.3	28.2
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT (6.4)				
APACHE Attack Helicopter	91.9	33.6	28.3	17.1
Army Helicopter Imp. Prog.	38.5	73.8	53.7	24.3
PATRIOT	55.8	46.9	84.6	69.6
PERSHING II	150.6	111.0	22.8	0
High Tech.Light Division	0	6.1	18.2	50.3
BRADLEY Fighting Vehicle	103.4	45.9	9.1	24.5
120 MM Tank Gun	82.7	54.2	56.0	12.6
Manpower R&D	0	0	12.3	10.6
Tactical C3 System	24.3	27.8	47.5	57.6
Logistics R&D	10.4	10.2	24.3	49.3
Chemical Bio Defense Materiel	27.2	25.3	28.1	25.1
RPV	76.6	77.7	138.1	103.0
Medical Materiel	1.1	1.3	10.9	32.9
JT SVC/TGT ATK RADAR (JSTARS)	4.1	36.8	69.0	70.5
Div. Air. Def. Cmd. & Control	0	0	38.9	52.4
JINTACCS	29.5	28.0	33.6	42.7
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT (6.5)				
Support of Dev. Testing	36.1	42.1	50.4	61.0
Support of User Testing	43.6	48.4	62.4	79.8
Program-Wide Activities	61.6	65.0	74.4	83.9
Major Range & Test Facilities	418.3	447.4	469.1	559.4
OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (6.7)				
ADV FA TAC Data System	4.8	11.0	31.9	32.0
CHAPARRAL/FAAR	23.6	24.7	23.6	31.6
SAM HAWK/HIP	39.4	36.4	33.5	28.3
Combat Vehicle Improvement	29.4	50.2	64.4	82.6
155 MM SP HOW Improvement	2.0	8.9	64.5	131.6
TRI-TAC	43.0	43.5	46.8	26.7
SATCOM Ground Environ	37.8	35.4	55.6	78.5

PROCUREMENT BUDGET SUMMARY DATA
($ in Millions)

	Actual FY 1982		Estimate FY 1983		Estimate FY 1984		Estimate FY 1985	
	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY								
Aircraft								
Airplane, Cargo, C-12	6	10.5	12	21.0				
Airplane, UV-18 TWIN OTTER	2	3.6						
Airplane, Recon, RC-12D (IMP GUARDRAIL)			6	41.2		26.1	6	55.3
Helicopter, Attack, AH-1S (COBRA/TOW)	12	53.8	11	53.3				
Helicopter, Electronic, EH-60A (QUICKFIX II)				25.4	12	154.8	18	211.2
Helicopter, Attack, AH-64 (APACHE)	11	502.3	48	802.1	112	1297.5	144	1220.8
Helicopter, Utility, UH-60A (BLACKHAWK) (MYP)	96	568.1	96	563.9	84	466.3	78	520.0
Flight Simulators, All Types	1	35.9	4	57.4	4	142.0	6	142.3
Modifications								
Helicopter, Attack, AH-1S (COBRA/TOW Mods)		65.8		29.2		26.3		16.5
Helicopter, Cargo, CH-47 (Fleet Modifications)		59.2		7.7		24.8		8.5
Helicopter, Cargo, CH-47D (Modernization)	19	210.2	24	253.3	36	335.7	48	413.1
Army Helicopter Improvement Program (AHIP)				28.4		177.0		218.7
Spares and Repair Parts 1/		250.6		448.2		649.4		643.9
Support Equipment and Facilities								
Provision of Industrial Facilities		10.9		11.4		14.3		18.9
Manufacturing Technology Program		14.5				11.4		26.4
Depot Maintenance Plant Equipment		9.7		8.4		4.5		31.6
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY								
Missiles								
Roland		60.0		61.3				
Patriot	176	668.0	287	770.0	525	992.0	815	1175.7
Stinger	2544	180.2	2256	212.1	1508	137.8	2610	345.7
Hellfire	680	118.2	3971	246.3	5351	238.8	6026	235.7
TOW 2	10008	107.7	12000	133.1	18000	189.2	18000	210.1
Pershing II	21	191.6	-	-	95	407.7	104	431.4
Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) (MYP)	2496	178.4	23640	422.1	36000	532.1	50472	601.8
Modifications								
Chaparral		83.9		32.1		12.4		202.6
Hawk		73.8				31.2		84.9
TOW 2		123.0		57.7		72.5		35.6
Spares and Repair Parts 1/		243.9		219.1		316.6		364.3
Support Equipment and Facilities								
Provision of Industrial Facilities		50.1		40.2		39.9		49.8
Manufacturing Technology Program		8.8				5.4		13.7
Depot Maintenance Plant Equipment		9.4		18.1		16.3		12.3
PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY								
Tracked Combat Vehicles								
Bradley Fighting Vehicle System, BFVS (MYP)	600	856.6	600	823.3	600	795.8	830	1051.7
Training Devices (Bradley)				38.8		60.8		96.3
Field Artillery Ammunition Support Vehicle (FAASV)			54	29.7	217	103.4	274	140.1
Recovery Vehicle, Medium, M88A1	150	108.5	180	140.4	180	142.3	199	166.5
M1 Abrams Tank (MYP)	700	1487.8	855	1921.1	720	1612.3	720	1759.7
Training Equipment (M1)		58.1		58.2		31.6		33.1
Light Armored Vehicle (LAV-25) (MYP)			36	25.0	176	132.4	257	205.5
Light Armored Recovery Vehicle (LARV)							24	12.3
Carrier, Command Post, M577A2					652	130.0		
Howitzer, Medium, SP, 155MM, M109A2/A3					112	82.1	70	56.0
Carrier, Personnel, FT, Arm, M113A2			520	90.9	400	73.2		
Training Equip M60				12.6		12.2		11.2
Weapons and Other Combat Vehicles								
Sgt York Division Air Defense (DIVAD) Gun	50	334.6	96	539.9	130	580.2	132	542.5
Howitzer, Medium Towed, 155MM, M198	204	71.6					53	31.8
Armor Machine Gun, 7.62MM, M240	5500	20.8	5400	26.4	2250	11.6	4800	25.8
Squad Automatic Gun, (SAW), 5.56MM	4650	11.9	3579	9.4	2000	6.7	5457	13.1
Mortar, 81MM, XM252					30	1.7	1097	39.3
Vehicle Rapid Fire Weapon Syst (VRFWS)	720	31.3	532	33.4	630	42.1	870	50.5
Launcher, Smoke Grenade		3.1	5742	3.4	3701	3.0	3695	3.5
Machine Gun, CAL 50 M2 Roll	1100	7.3						
Radar Chronograph set M90	720	3.3						
Tank Muzzle Boresight Device	420	2	1500	4.4	1750	4.4	1750	4.6
PIVADS						9.3		33.7
Machine Gun, 7.62mm, M60					368	1.1		
Firing Port Weapon	19400	15.4						
Personnel Defense Weapon, 9MM					11500	3.9	20000	6.8
Grenade Launcher, Auto, 40MM, MK 19-3	190	7.1			72	2.5	340	13.6

PROCUREMENT BUDGET SUMMARY DATA
($ in Millions)
(Continued)

	Actual FY 1982		Estimate FY 1983		Estimate FY 1984		Estimate FY 1985	
	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT
PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY (Continued)								
Modifications								
Armored Veh Launch Bridge (AVLB)						25.6		53.9
Howitzer, 155mm M114A2		8.4						
Improved TOW Vehicle		27.1		60.0				
Fire Support (FIST) Vehicle				40.0		106.1		186.4
Tank, M60 (MYP)		146.6		162.9		195.1		204.0
Howitzer, Medium, SP, 155MM, M109A2				2.1		6.0		29.6
Howitzer, Heavy, SP, 8 inch, M110A2		.9		17.3		6.1		8.8
Carrier Mod Roll (M106, M113, M125, M548, M577)		29.6		27.2		46.6		35.4
BFVS (Retrofit)								6.8
Modifications under $900,000		1.0		.9		.9		1.0
Spares and Repair Parts 1/		312.1		483.8		525.2		606.9
Support Equipment and Facilities								
Provision of Industrial Facilities		132.3		106.0		124.2		111.3
Layaway of Industrial Facilities		1.2		7.3		5.5		9.6
Manufacturing Technology Program		20.4				14.5		17.1
Depot Maintenance Plant Equipment		32.7		30.6		32.6		52.0
Military Adaptation of Commercial Items		4.2						1.1
Value Engineering								1.0
Items Less $900,000		2.0		3.5		3.4		3.7
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY								
Ammunition (NOTE: Quantities are in Thousands except for Copperhead.)								
Cartridge, 60MM, All Types	130	20.0	23	3.1	148	20.2	685	55.5
Cartridge, 81MM,(Conventional)All Types	666	46.8	829	21.6	143	22.4		
Cartridge, 81MM (Improved Uk),All Types					19	5.1	368	93.1
Cartridge, 4.2 Inch, All Types	419	70.7	185	24.1	523	77.2	275	34.0
Cartridge, 105MM (HEAT-T/TP), All Types	485	106.7	313	61.2	168	34.1	176	35.9
Cartridge, 105MM (APFSDS-T/TP),All Types	496	150.3	381	139.6	269	123.8	386	188.5
Projectile, 155MM (Conventional All Types)	200	20.6	171	34.9	33	22.4	350	66.3
Projectile, 155MM, HE, ICM (DP)	297	137.8	399	196.8	459	233.0	576	302.8
Projectile, 155MM, HE, RAP	40	19.5	80	45.6	76	45.0	58	36.1
Projectile, 155MM (ADAM/RAAMS)All types	56	186.6	36	107.5	65	189.7	62	213.9
Projectile, 155MM, HE, Copperhead	3957	144.5	800	45.0	1415	75.0		
Projectile, 8 Inch, HE, ICM (DP)	90	93.9	102	102.2	192	201.0	134	148.8
Projectile, 8 Inch, HE, RAP	112	41.7	27	44.0	23	39.4	17	31.9
Ground Emplaced Mine Scattering System (GEMSS)	59	31.5	52	23.8			81	30.1
Cartridge, 120MM All Types		15.0			35	64.8	199	177.8
Light Anti-Tank System, All Types	2110	98.6					8867	121.8
Spares and Repair Parts 1/		.2		.2		.1		.1
Support Equipment and Facilities								
Provision of Industrial Facilities		236.8		387.3		235.6		491.8
Layaway of Industrial Facilities		24.7		17.2		17.3		20.2
Manufacturing Technology Program		29.9				24.4		51.6
Depot Maintenance Plant Equipment		10.3						
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY								
Tactical and Support Vehicles								
Small Unit Support Vehicle (SUSV)			268	28.7				
High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) (MYP)			1315	38.6	4218	135.7	9624	301.2
Commercial Utility and Cargo Vehicle (CUCV) (MYP)	3033	39.9	13618	177.4	15346	191.7	24082	354.9
Truck, 5 Ton, 6x6, ABT	3996	326.6	4939	382.7	4499	373.2	4363	398.7
Truck, 10 Ton, HEMTT, ABT	1285	178.0	2393	351.7	1274	198.5	2518	405.9
Truck, 10 Ton, M.A.N. ABT	71	16.7	96	22.4	42	11.1		
Motorcycles, GE, 2W Rough Terrain	134	.3			3433	9.9	6687	19.7
Passenger Carrying Vehicles	2715	46.7	2025	14.4	2141	21.9	2208	33.1
General Purpose Vehicles	4166	37.6	4197	52.4	2151	28.2	2964	40.8
Special Purpose Vehicles	2250	34.3	536	11.3	520	7.3	683	10.9
Communications and Electronic Equipment								
Joint Tactical Communications Program (TRI-TAC)		123.6		310.8		373.7		440.0
Satellite Communications (SATCOM) - Ground Environment Equipment		217.9		274.9		232.5		278.1
Tactical Radios Radios-Combat Spt Comm		243.3		188.2		185.0		266.3
Command and Control System		179.7		114.4		214.1		231.4
Target Acquisition/Tactical Elec		143.4		116.6		131.9		327.6
Communications Security (COMSEC) Equipment		88.7		184.1		199.5		180.8
Night Vision Devices		47.0		81.3		71.7		122.1
Test Measurement Diagnostic Equipment		21.3		47.5		21.8		32.4
Intelligence-Electronic Warfare		22.7		85.1		262.8		536.0
Strategic Communication Equipment		122.3		98.9		223.0		246.4

PROCUREMENT BUDGET SUMMARY DATA
($ in Millions)
(Continued)

	Actual FY 1982		Estimate FY 1983		Estimate FY 1984		Estimate FY 1985	
	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT	QTY	AMT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY (Continued)								
Other Support Equipment								
Chemical Defensive Equipment		100.2		47.7		61.0		90.2
Bridging Equipment		44.3		10.3		30.9		38.2
Engineer (Non-Construction) Equipment		78.9		71.8		75.0		154.2
(M-9 Armored Cbt Earthmover (ACE))(MYP) (15)		(40.6)			(34)	(24.4)	(119)	(81.7)
Combat Service Support Equipment		42.4		39.8		42.6		63.8
Petroleum Equipment		49.2		31.6		47.8		39.8
Water Equipment		51.9		23.8		12.0		112.5
Medical Equipment		80.0		118.3		151.6		185.9
Maintenance Equipment		27.1		13.5		86.5		116.7
Construction Equipment		227.1		70.9		281.4		449.9
Rail, Float, Containerization		59.1		55.3		81.7		176.6
Generators	2828	54.5	3665	69.4	6014	101.6	9478	125.4
Materiel Handling Equipment		84.7		50.3		73.8		70.9
Non-Systems Training Devices		41.2		75.1		77.9		99.4
Base Level Commercial Equipment (BCE)		40.1		45.7		78.7		131.8
Other Support Equipment		53.8		65.2		161.1		168.5
Spares and Repair Parts 2/		297.5		515.5		567.8		692.0
Support Equipment and Facilities								
Provision of Industrial Facilities		6.3		12.9		11.0		20.7
Manufacturing Technology Program		21.4				31.2		36.8
Depot Maintenance Plant Equipment		5.5		.9		.2		.9
Military Adaptation of Commercial Items		12.5		5.2		13.4		14.2
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT (Army Appropriation FY82)								
Carrier, Command Post, M577A2	27	4.5						
Carrier, 81MM Mortar, M125A2	24	6.9						
Carrier, Personnel, FT, ARM, M113A2								
HE- tzer, Med, SP, 155MM M109A2	33	20.7						
Armored Vehicle Launch Bridge (AVLB)		17.9						
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT (DoD Appropriation FY83)								
Carrier, Personnel, FT, ARM M113A2			100	18.0				
A M [illegible] Sets			2	8.0				
Terminal Telephone AN/TCC-65			30	3.0				
Terminal Telephone AN/TCC-72			16	1.0				
Terminal Telephone AN/TCC-73(V)1			20	3.1				
Radio Repeater Set AN/TRC-174			20	5.5				
Radio Repeater Set AN/TRC-173			7	2.0				
Truck, 5T, Cargo			122	9.4				
ARMY RESERVE EQUIPMENT (DoD Appropriation FY83)*								
[illegible] Theater ADP Service Center (TTASC)			1	4.0				
Radio AN/PRC-[illegible]			204	.5				
Radio AN PRC-77			385	.5				
Trailer, Cargo 5-Ton			23	1.7				
[illegible] Address Set, AN/G H-6			40	.7				
[illegible] Intercommunication Set, AN/UNH-10			53	.1				
[illegible] Shop, Trailer Mounted			21	.7				
[illegible] Upgrade			23	1.1				
[illegible] Electrical, Trailer Mounted			50	3.1				
[illegible] Repair Shop, Trailer Mounted			15	.5				
[illegible] Repair, Semi-trailer Mounted			12	2.1				

* [illegible] Act directed creation of DoD level appropriations.

[illegible] and Replenishment Spares

[illegible], Replenishment Spares and War Reserve Spares.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY SUBACTIVITY
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
($ IN THOUSANDS)

Program 2-General Purpose Forces	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Unified Commands	9,015	10,261	10,241
Alaska Forces	20,938	19,306	22,152
Europe Forces	898,051	990,911	1,324,085
Pacific Forces	173,557	205,197	256,785
South Forces	9,716	9,663	10,112
Continental United States - United States Army Forces Command	682,321	680,749	865,366
Other Continental United States Forces	185,369	233,475	280,045
Joint Chiefs of Staff Directed and Coordinated Exercises	61,248	67,492	65,868
Combat Development Activities	164,965	253,531	286,851
Base Operations - United States Army Forces Command and Other Continental United States Forces (-)	579,076	635,767	702,436
Base Operations - United States Army Forces Command and Other Continental United States Forces (Real Property Maintenance Account	607,626	548,252	624,941
Base Operations - Europe (-)	562,638	489,794	631,845
Base Operations - Europe (Real Property Maintenance Account)	860,940	776,357	953,806
Base Operations - Pacific (-)	209,805	214,858	246,661
Base Operations - Pacific (Real Property Maintenance Account)	282,324	252,594	250,847
Foreign Currency Fluctuation	-88,222	242,410	0
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE FORCES	5,219,367	5,630,617	6,532,041
Program 3-Intelligence and Communications			
Intelligence	(170,593)	(205,879)	(227,676)
Intelligence Programs	162,384	198,982	219,716
Base Operations	3,541	2,567	2,629
Real Property Maintenance Account	4,668	4,330	5,331
Communication	(639,456)	(701,624)	(812,997)
Base Communications	170,002	194,755	229,914
Long-Haul Communications	288,392	328,542	389,056
Management Headquarters	36,647	39,036	39,804
Worldwide Military Command Control System Facilities	9,180	8,597	8,091
Traffic Control and Landing Systems	20,140	22,116	22,894
Worldwide Military Command Control Systems	15,881	18,547	20,878
Base Operations	40,334	36,950	40,856
Real Property Maintenance Account	39,313	30,838	37,989
Communications Security	19,567	22,243	23,515
TOTAL INTELLIGENCE/COMMUNICATIONS	810,049	907,503	1,040,673
Program 7-Central Supply and Maintenance			
Depot Maintenance	1,024,362	1,155,645	1,273,064
Modernization	87,503	99,343	89,936
Central Supply Operations	991,854	1,010,592	1,055,507
Maintenance Support	428,219	529,867	498,247
Logistics Support Activities	466,472	478,071	502,755
Port Terminal Operations	86,073	88,853	92,113
Industrial Preparedness	139,178	147,936	133,421
Real Estate Administration & Construction Supervision	58,306	53,776	54,174
Transportation	789,271	836,652	915,687
Resale Commissaries	172,805	178,491	181,980
Industrial Fund and Stock Fund Support	-37,200	-95,900	0
Base Operations	156,360	152,322	166,406
Real Property Maintenance Account	210,886	129,130	152,320
TOTAL CENTRAL SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE	4,574,089	4,764,778	5,115,610
Program 8-Training, Medical and Other General Personnel Activities			
Training	(1,824,114)	(1,889,341)	(2,135,445)
Recruit Training	10,171	11,247	11,606
One Station Training	25,926	33,162	33,867
Officer Acquisition	28,031	32,628	33,526
Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps	48,233	61,229	75,616
Specialized Training	160,404	205,732	240,666
Flight Training	108,172	135,326	137,937
Profession Education	33,122	38,892	43,052
Training Support	319,966	334,929	380,639
Base Operations (-)	532,494	575,514	646,482
Base Operations (Real Property Maintenance Account)	557,595	460,682	532,054
Medical	(1,069,259)	(1,156,953)	(1,223,191)
Care in Regional Defense Facilities	279,709	286,802	299,276
Station Hospitals and Medical Clinics	374,318	436,535	461,764
Dental Care Activities	52,154	58,044	60,109
Care in Non-Defense Facilities	58,476	61,991	65,153
Education and Training - Health Care	55,102	59,493	61,627
Command - Health Care	9,804	10,093	10,286
Recruiting and Examining	15,289	17,742	18,488
Other Medical Activities	148,381	151,018	166,241
Audio-visual Support	4,470	5,260	5,383
Base Operations (-)	23,699	26,740	29,735
Base Operations (Real Property Maintenance Account)	47,861	43,235	45,129
Other General Personnel Activities	(461,903)	(486,884)	(560,039)
Recruiting and Examining Activities	216,667	215,203	233,404
Veterans Educational Assistance Program	15,702	23,926	54,645
Other Personnel Activities	28,489	32,228	32,636
Civilian Training Education and Development	73,841	83,438	95,379
Junior Reserve Officer Training Program	18,182	20,510	22,916
Army Continuing Education System	99,209	101,273	109,628
American Forces Radio and Television Service	9,813	10,306	11,431
TOTAL TRAINING, MEDICAL, AND OTHER GENERAL PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES	3,355,276	3,533,178	3,918,675

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS BY SUBACTIVITY
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY
($ IN THOUSANDS)
(Continued)

Program 9-Administration and Associated Activities	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Department Headquarters Support	123,428	135,492	159,68
Personnel Administrative Support	111,952	150,030	153,25
Public Affairs	7,341	8,037	8,75
Criminal Investigation Activities	18,072	21,911	22,70
Service Wide Support	597,666	478,429	507,02
Audio Visual Support	4,617	4,875	5,09
Base Operations (-)	38,395	222,320	265,88
Base Operations (Real Property Maintenance Account)	31,912	29,343	30,06
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES	933,383	1,050,437	1,152,46
Program 10-Support of Other Nations			
International Military Headquarters and Agencies	102,013	93,048	104,79
Miscellaneous Support of Other Nations	3,422	3,378	3,53
TOTAL SUPPORT OF OTHER NATIONS	105,435	96,426	108,33
GRAND TOTAL, DIRECT PROGRAM, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY	14,997,599	15,982,939	17,867,80

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 ARMY CONSTRUCTION
($ in Thousands)

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - ARMY (MCA)

SIGNIFICANT MCA PROJECTS - FY 84

Rapid Deployment Forces Bases Egypt	$41,000
Ft. Riley, Kansas - Multi Purpose Training Range	31,000
Ft Leavenworth, Kansas Unaccompanied Officers Quarters	24,000
Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois - Consolidate Manufacturing Facilities	22,000
Augsburg, Germany - Hospital Renovation	22,000
Eighth US Army, Korea - Barracks	19,500
Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland - Replace Gas Filter System	17,500

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 ARMY CONSTRUCTION
($ in Thousands)

UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (UPH) CONSTRUCTION/MODERNIZATION - FY 82

Location	PERSONS	$ DOLLARS	
CONUS			
Ft Irwin (Barracks)	557	9,000	
Ft Detrick (Barracks Modernization)	143	1,450	
Ft Stewart (Barracks)	451	9,000	
Ft Dix (Barracks Modernization)	1,270	18,600	
Ft Benning (Barracks)	1,150	19,850	
TURKEY			
Turkey (Barracks)	45	6,550	
Turkey (Barracks)	71	2,900	
Turkey (Barracks)	51	2,500	
KOREA			
Yongsan (Barracks)	217	2,950	
Camp Red Cloud (Barracks)	120	1,750	
2nd Infantry Division (Barracks)	1,244	17,500	
GERMANY			
Giebelstadt (Barracks)	313	4,825	
Hanau (Barracks)	500	13,668	
Frankfurt (Barracks)	200	5,708	
Kitzingen (Barracks)	142	3,600	
Giessen (Barracks)	500	14,070	
Wuerzburg (Barracks)	171	4,824	
Giessen (Barracks)	67	2,211	
Frankfurt (Barracks)	89	1,246	
Erlangen (Barracks)	100	3,940	
Finthen (Barracks)	70	2,090	
Fuerth (Barracks)	115	4,800	
(Bamberg Barracks)	502	1,568	
(Giebelstadt Barracks)	86	2,332	
(Giebelstadt Barracks)	--	8,021	

UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (UPH) CONSTRUCTION/MODERNIZATION - FY 83

CONUS			
Fitzsimons Army Medical Center	212	$3,600	
Ft Bragg	556	15,470	(1)
Ft Detrick	79	650	
Ft Rucker	792	11,700	
Ft Stewart	183	5,800	
Ft Story	600	13,800	(1)
Ft Ord	141	2,200	
GERMANY			
Dexheim	493	$14,600	(1)
Mainz	169	5,100	(1)
Vilseck	339	10,600	
Kaiserslautern	493	12,200	
Bamberg	83	2,200	(2)
Wertheim	289	7,600	
Kriegsfeld	170	3,850	
Kitzingen - DIVAD/G Company	154	3,950	
Kitzingen - DIVAD	124	3,450	
Wertheim	101	2,050	
Friedburg	80	2,100	
Hanau	180	4,050	
Vilseck	210	5,800	
Kirchgoens	336	10,400	
Baumholder	30	1,100	(1)
Vilseck	339	9,300	(2)
KOREA			
Kitty Hawk	117	$1,900	
Red Cloud	16	610	
Camp Essayons	108	2,100	
PANAMA			
F. Davis	104	$1,350	(1)
Curozal	80	2,800	

NOTES: (1) Includes dining facility.
(2) Includes admin & supply.
(3) Includes both (1) and (2).

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 ARMY CONSTRUCTION
($ in Thousands)
(Continued)

Location	PERSONS	$ DOLLARS
TURKEY		
Detachment 67/168	34	$2,300
TUSLOG Detachment 97	52	1,450

UNACCOMPANIED PERSONNEL HOUSING (UPH) CONSTRUCTION/MODERNIZATION - FY 84

CONUS		
Ft Bragg (Barracks)	593	12,000
Ft Irwin (Barracks Modernization)	547	7,700
(Unaccompanied Officer Quarters)	100	5,400
Ft Leavenworth (Unaccompanied Officer Quarters)	616	24,000
Ft Lewis (Barracks)	66	1,740
Ft Riley (Barracks)	294	6,300
(Barracks)	279	4,500
(Barracks w/dining)	365	8,400
US Military Academy (Barracks Modernization)	337	8,100
GERMANY		
Friedberg (Barracks)	111	2,350
Babenhausen (Barracks)	448	8,300
Finthen (Barracks w/dining)	85	3,350
Feucht (Barracks w/dining)	290	7,100
Giebelstadt (Barracks)	440	9,300
Goeppingen (Barracks)	92	3,100
Friedberg (Barracks)	186	3,250
Kitzingen (Barracks)	346	6,800
Mainz (Barracks Modernization)	587	6,600
Heilbronn (Barracks Modernization)	81	930
GREECE		
Perivo (Unaccompanied Personnel Quarters)	3	600
Argyroupolis (Unaccompanied Personnel Quarters)	19	1,400
KOREA		
Eighth US Army (Unaccompanied Personnel Quarters)	1056	19,500
Camp Red Cloud (Barracks)	90	1,200
Camp Colbern (Unaccompanied Personnel Quarters)	189	2,500
Seoul (Barracks w/dining)	135	3,650
HAWAII		
Schofield Barracks (Barracks w/dining)	480	16,400
TURKEY		
TUSLOG Detachment (Barracks Modernization)	137	3,350

MEDICAL FACILITIES
($ in Thousands)

MEDICAL FACILITIES - FY 82

Ft Carson Hospital	$81,000
Ft Irwin Facility Upgrade	400
Schofield Barracks Dental Clinic	3,800
Frankfurt, Germany Hospital Alterations	26,532

MEDICAL FACILITIES - FY 83

Ft Leavenworth Upgrade to Munson Hospital	$13,600
Bremerhaven, Germany Hospital Renovation	29,000
Camp Casey, Korea Troop Medical Clinic	3,800
Panama, Gorgas Hospital	2,650
Ft. Ord Troop Medical Clinic	5,800

MEDICAL FACILITIES - FY 84

Augsberg, Germany, Hospital Renovation	$22,000
Wuerzburg, Germany, Dental Clinic	2,000
Cakmakli, Turkey, Health Clinic	1,300

TRAINING FACILITIES
($ in Thousands)

TRAINING FACILITIES - FY 82

	$ DOLLARS
CONUS	
Ft Bliss (Training Facility)	3,700
Ft Drum (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,300
Ft Eustis (General Instruction Building Addition)	3,250
Ft Hood (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	2,200
Ft Irwin (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	2,600
Ft Sill (Remote Piloted Vehicle Building)	2,500
(Training Facility)	2,150
Ft Stewart (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,200

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 ARMY CONSTRUCTION
($ in Thousands)
(Continued)

	$ DOLLARS
GERMANY	
Wuerzburg (Battalion Headquarters)	1,668
Hanau (Flight Simulator Building)	8,000
Grafenwoehr (Training Area)	1,126
Kitzingen (Stinger Target Simulator)	2,251
Grafenwoehr (Range Upgrade)	4,663
Grafenwoehr (Tank Crew Qualificaton Range)	12,060
TRAINING FACILITIES - FY 83	
CONUS	
Aberdeen Proving Ground (Training Facilities)	9,400
Ft Benning (Fighting Vehicle Ranges)	15,500
Ft Bliss (Training Facilities)	6,700
Ft Campbell (Flight Simulator Building)	2,850
Ft Carson (Battalion Headquarters with Classroom)	1,450
(Combined Range)	2,500
Ft Devens (Training Area)	3,200
(Observed Fire Trainer)	320
Ft Eustis (Aviation Training Facility)	6,400
Ft Hood (Battalion Headquarters with Classroom)	1,500
Ft Irwin (Training Ranges)	1,540
Ft Knox (Site Preparation/Hardstand)	680
(Tank Driving Course)	2,900
Ft Leavenworth (General Instruction Building Addition)	4,200
Ft McClellan (Decontamination Training Facility)	7,500
Ft Polk (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	2,450
Ft Rucker (Training Facility)	2,300
Ft Stewart (Range Upgrade)	1,950
Ft Wainwright (Range and Training Facility Improvement)	1,350
Yakima Firing Center (Improve Firing Range)	1,250
GERMANY	
Grafenhwoehr (Squad Qualification Range)	4,500
(Platoon Qualification Range)	7,500
(Squad Qualificaiton Range)	2,650
Vilseck (Battalion Headquarters with Classroom)	3,000
Wildflecken (Upgrade Range)	3,050
Vilseck (Fight Vehicle System)	9,400
Illesheim (Flight Simulator Building)	7,300
TRAINING FACILITIES - FY 84	
CONUS	
Aberdeen Proving Ground (Weapons Maintenance Training Facility)	8,900
Ft Benning (Infantry Remote Target System Ranges)	5,200
Ft Bliss (Battalion Classroom)	530
(Multi-Purpose Training Range)	17,500
(Multi-Purpose DIVAD Range)	9,000
Ft Bragg (Intelligence Training Facility)	1,200
Ft Campbell (Flight Simulator Building)	5,500
(Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,300
Ft Hood (Multi-Purpose Training Range)	9,600
(Multi-Purpose Training Range)	2,800
(Multi-Purpose Training Range)	5,200
Ft Huachuca (Training Facility)	650
Ft. Knox (Tank Instruction Facility)	4,200
Ft Lee (Food Service Training Facility)	5,300
Ft Lewis (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,450
(Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	2,800
(Flight Simulator Building)	8,000
Ft McClellan (Infantry Remote Target System Ranges)	3,500
(Machine Gun Training Range)	440
Ft Ord (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,200
Ft Richard (Range and Training Facility Improvement)	940
Ft. Riley (Multi-Purpose Training Range)	31,000
(Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,200
(Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,200
Ft Rucker (Flight Simulator Building)	3,050
(Staging Field-Classrooms)	6,600
Ft. Sill (Weapons Training Facility)	2,150
Ft Stewart (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	2,600
(Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,400
Redstone Arsenal (Weapons Maintenance Training Facility)	5,700
(Weapons Maintenance Training Facility)	1,100
GERMANY	
Wertheim (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,750
Grafenwoehr (Fighting Vehicle Range Modernization)	15,000
Babenhausen (Battalion Headquarters and Classroom)	1,800
Wildflecken (Fighting Vehicle Range Modernization)	2,450

SUMMARY OF FY 1984 ARMY CONSTRUCTION
($ in Thousands)
(Continued)

FAMILY HOUSING - CONSTRUCTION

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
New Housing	$50,061	$21,270	$71,012
(Units)	(712)	(259)	(759)
Improvements	8,046	57,721	81,928
Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP)	27,200	43,800	26,623
Minor Construction	2,500	-0-	-0-
Planning	4,679	5,000	6,750
TOTAL	$92,486	$127,791	$186,313

CONSTRUCTION - NATIONAL GUARD

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Armory	$25,816	$27,108	$21,952
(Project)	(32)	(28)	(25)
Non-Armory	35,342	16,850	22,548
(Project)	(40)	(23)	(15)
Minor Construction	4,000	8,000	7,600
Planning	2,500	3,000	3,200
TOTAL	$67,658	$54,958	$55,300

Construction Backlog = $740,000

CONSTRUCTION - ARMY RESERVE

	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984
Major Construction	$54,903	$28,500	$40,200
(New Reserve Centers)	(5)	(5)	(6)
(Reserve Center Expansion)	(20)	(5)	(11)
(Special Projects)	(7)	(6)	(1)
Minor Construction	3,800	4,700	4,600
Planning	6,000	8,600	7,900
TOTAL	$64,703	$41,800	$52,700

Construction Backlog = $1,085,000